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#### TO BENEFIT BUSINESS.

Now that stocktaking is over and all enterprising business men look for means of keeping up returns and extending business, there is occasion for them to consider how they will advertise in the Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which will be published on Saturday, January 25. In that issue we are prepared to distribute circulars and price-lists as insets, and have already booked a number. The advantages of so distributing circulars and price-lists have been proved by many of the most enterprising houses connected with the chemical and drug trades. The Winter Issue goes to the best buyers in the British Empire and in foreign countries, and circulars and price-lists inserted in the issue do their work well because they are kept with it for reference. Full particulars as to terms, etc., can be obtained by writing to the Publisher of the *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. Early application is desirable. This note applies as well to those who are to advertise in the issue in any other manner. The artistic nature of our Winter Issue, the interest of its contents, and the stimulus it gives to trade merit care on the part of advertisers in effectively placing their goods before such a magnificent clientele of buyers.

#### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE wish for a Happy and Prosperous New Year to all readers of the *C. & D.* is expressed on p. 18.

LORD KELVIN left a fortune under a million sterling (p. 12).

THE retiring retail members of the P.A.T.A. Council have been re-elected (p. 3).

APPRENTICES AND ASSISTANTS should read the note about the Students' Corner on p. 2.

A COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION DISPLAY is reproduced in "Chemists' Windows" on p. 14.

AMERICAN PROPRIETARIES are in favour of Scotland, says the U.S.A. Consul in Edinburgh (p. 4).

SOME new short methods of evaluating alkaloidal drugs are described in an article on p. 21.

THE last prescription facsimile was too hard a nut for our competitors to crack. We submit another on p. 14.

THE APOTHECARY in "Romeo and Juliet" is the subject of an interesting literary analysis by "Xrayser" (p. 15).

SIR A. B. GARROD, M.D., the oldest honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society, died on December 28 (p. 11).

"HOW TO ADVERTISE COMPLEXION SPECIALITIES," on p. 24, gives the mere man good points for promoting this business.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE commenced his duties on January 1. He may be of service to chemists in carrying out their wills (p. 19).

A NEW SCALE of fees for the verification and stamping of weights, measures, and scales comes into force on February 1, and is quoted on p. 17.

TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES have come into the *entente cordiale* between France and the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A. has also fallen in. See p. 18.

DO NOT FORGET to send in your *Diary* postcards. We are awarding ten guineas in prizes. Some of the efforts to annex the money are printed on p. 23.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS will henceforth show a considerable number of new items. Those that interest our readers are mentioned on p. 17.

FAILURES of chemists in England and Wales last year were 104, being a decrease of thirty-six on 1906. The general trade condition is commented upon on p. 18.

MR. B. SIDNEY CAMPKIN, President of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association, furnishes the presidential portrait in our Chemists' Association Section this week (p. 25).

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF COMMISSION now sitting at Cape Town has heard evidence from the retail and wholesale points of view in regard to the duties on medicinal preparations (p. 8).

THE weather in the British Isles at present is most provocative of chills and throat troubles, so that our readers may profit by a medical practitioner's remarks on sore throats (p. 31).

FURTHER evidence in the charge of arson against Thomson, chemist in Nottingham, and his assistants, was given on Wednesday and Thursday, matters looking black for the employer (p. 26).

WE quote Australian opinion on the Bill which has been introduced to modify the terms of declarations under the Customs Act on importation of medicines and foods for infants and invalids (p. 7).

MR. GEORGE P. POND gave the London Chemists' Association on Thursday his ideas (peculiar, it must be said) in regard to children's powders. The report of the meeting is in our *Coloured Supplement*.

IN the first of a series of articles on Pharmacy Legislation we deal with the company question in the light of the alteration in company law, and urge the need for going straight to the point before Parliament (p. 16).

BUSINESS in the drug and chemical market will not be fully resumed until next week, when stocktaking operations will have been completed. Market changes are mostly slight, including a reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in citric acid. Shellac is firmer; taraxacum and rue oil are higher. Russian cantharides and ergot are easier. Japan wax, China galls, and palm oil are lower (p. 28).

## Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

THIS section first appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 15, 1868, when it was "decided to offer every month a standard Scientific Book, or something equally appropriate, as a Prize to be competed for by assiduous students." The "Corner" was conducted in the first instance by Mr. J. Cargill Brough, F.C.S., then for over thirty years by Mr. Richard Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S., of Dublin, one of the first prizemen, and latterly by Dr. Leonard Dobbin, of Edinburgh, who also as a student was a first prizeman.

For many years two book prizes (value 10s. 6d. and 5s.) have been awarded every month, besides three prizes (value two guineas, one guinea, and half a guinea), with parchment certificates to those who have secured most marks in the six competitions comprising the Winter Tournament. All students of chemistry and pharmacy are eligible to compete, and may enter for the monthly prizes at any time.

The exercises are usually in the qualitative analysis of a mixture of two or three salts, samples of which are sent to students who apply for them on a date generally published in the third issue of the month. The reports by Dr. Dobbin are published in the last issue of the month.

The exercise for January was given in the *C. & D.*, December 28, 1907, p. 957, and consists in describing the changes observed when certain solutions of chemicals, there described, are mixed together. Students' reports will be received up to Thursday, January 9. Both exercises have to be done. Any student (whether entered for the tournament or not) may compete.

**CORRECTION.**—The first sentence of the reply to "Wasp" in the "Corner for Students" in our last issue should have read: "Both phosphites and hypophosphites give off hydrogen phosphide when heated to a moderate temperature." The word "sulphide" appeared instead of "phosphide."

## New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Allen, R. W. *The Opsonic Method of Treatment*. 8vo. 5s. net. (H. K. Lewis.)

Bartley, D. C. *Adulteration of Food*. 3rd edit. Cr. 8vo. 10s. (Stevens & Sons.)

Bose, J. C. *Comparative Electro-Physiology: A Physico-Physiological Study*. 9×5½. Pp. 814. 15s. net. (Longmans.)

Bousfield, W. E. *The Weights and Measures Acts*. 1870-1904. 8vo. 6s. (Stevens & Sons.)

Clemson, H. *Methods and Machinery of Business: Exchanges and Insurance*. 8×5. Pp. 250. 5s. net. (Butterworth.)

Conn, H. W. *Practical Dairy Bacteriology*. Illus. Cr. 8vo. 6s. 6d. (K. Paul.)

Cooke, M. C. *Manual of Structural Botany*. 12mo. Limp. 1s. (Gibbings.)

Desaint, A. *Three Hundred Shades and how to Mix Them: for Architects, Decorators, and Painters*. 12½×7½. 21s. net. (Scott, Greenwood.)

Fernie, W. T. *Precious Stones: for Curative Wear and other Remedial Uses, likewise the Nobler Metals*. 7½×4½. Pp. 506. (Simpkin.)

Hatch, F. H., and Vallentine, E. J. *Weights and Measures of International Commerce, Tables, and Equivalents*. 8½×5½. Pp. 68. 2s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.)

Hodgkinson, W. R. *Valentin's Practical Chemistry*. 10th edit. 8½×5½. Pp. 496. 10s. net. (Churchill.)

Lodge, Sir O. *Modern Views on Electricity*. 3rd edit. 7½×4½. Pp. 534. 6s. (Macmillan.)

Maxwell, Anna C., and Pope, Amy E. *Practical Nursing: A Text-book for Nurses, etc.* 7½×5. Pp. 538. 6s. net. (Putnam.)

Petit, G. *The Manufacture and Comparative Merits of White Lead and Zinc White Paints*. 7½×4½. Pp. 96. 4s. net. (Scott, Greenwood.)

Whittaker, E. T. *The Theory of Optical Instruments*. Demy 8vo. Pp. 80. 2s. 6d. net. (Camb. Univ. Press.)

## English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

Since our last issue the "London Gazette" has not recorded any failure in pharmacy and the drug-trade.

At Bow Street Police Court on December 30, 1907, William Duffy, a general dealer, was fined 20s. and 23s. costs for selling milk containing 0.003 per cent. of formaldehyde.

"Tabloid Biography" is a feature of the West Ham United Football Club's official programme. It has no connection with physic, but tells about the players in the game.

The next course of lectures at the Technical College, Brighton, on pharmacy, dispensing, and prescription-reading commences on January 6 at 8.15 p.m. The fee for the course is 5s.

A football match was played on Christmas Day at Blackpool between a team representing the chemists of the town and the United Methodist Club. The chemists won by six goals to one.

A fire occurred on December 25 at the Lion Drug-stores, 135 Queen's Road, Brighton, through some paper over the window becoming ignited. Fortunately the damage done was not serious.

The winner of the bronze medal for three-colour prints at the Exhibition of Colour Photography now being held at the Polytechnic, Regent Street, is Mr. S. Manners, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Vere Street, W.

At Devon Quarter Sessions, on December 31, 1907, John Barnes, a labourer (33), was sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment for maliciously damaging a pane of plate glass, value 17l., in the shop of Mr. T. F. March, chemist, Union Street, Torquay, on December 8.

At the Dorset Quarter Sessions, on January 1, Allan Keates (19), was charged with attempting to poison himself at Sherborne. He bought a pennyworth of laudanum, but the chemist, by wise intuition, diluted it, with the result that the lad, though he was very ill after taking the poison, recovered. Keates was handed over to the care of his father.

### Chlorodyne Lozenges.

Writing to the Tunbridge Wells Health Committee, Sir Thomas Stevenson says chlorodyne lozenges are innocuous when taken occasionally, but when taken daily in ounces they are pernicious. He had recently seen a boy, he said, seriously ill, and very anæmic, who had been taking chlorodyne lozenges, thirty-six a day, for many weeks. His condition was due to the long-continued use of chlorodyne in the lozenges.

### Mr. Lescher's Retirement.

On December 30 an interesting ceremony took place at 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C. The whole of the London staff of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., met in the warehouse and presented Mr. Lescher with a silver rose bowl as a token of esteem. Mr. Rose (the sundries buyer) made a very appropriate speech, and Mr. Lescher then asked the staff (numbering some 250) to drink his health. After this had been done Mr. Lescher made a touching reply. The ceremony closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," all the staff joining hands.

### Sheffield Poor-law Drugs.

At a meeting of the Sheffield Guardians last week, the district Poor-law inspector (Mr. P. H. Bagenol) reported that he and a medical inspector of the Local Government Board had recently inspected the dispensaries of the Union, and he wished to suggest that a close eye should be kept on the expenditure in cotton-wools and surgical dressings, in order to keep down any extravagance which might creep in. Mr. Newsholme, as Chairman of the Hospital Committee, said the question had not been overlooked. He had discussed the matter with the dispenser, and steps had been taken to guard against extravagance in this direction.

### The P.A.T.A. Council.

The following retiring members of the Retail Section of the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association



have been re-elected, no other persons being nominated: Messrs. J. G. Atkinson, 25 Westow Hill, S.E.; W. R. Barnes, 10 Terrace Road, Plaistow, E.; C. J. G. Bunker, York Street, Twickenham; R. Feaver Clarke, 21 High Street, Gravesend; Herbert W. Colley, 253 Cleethorpes Road, Grimsby; W. H. Grayson, 93 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; S. N. Pickard, Ossett, Yorks; G. P. Pond, 68 Fleet Street, E.C.; P. F. Rowsell, Exeter; and J. W. Sutherland, Glasgow. The election of members of the Manufacturers' Section is proceeding.

#### The Price of Spectacles.

The Medical Officer of Health of the Education Department of the London County Council in his annual report, which has just been issued, says:

Routine vision-testing is regularly carried out in all the elementary schools as well as in the secondary schools and training colleges. The ordinary school examinations are necessarily superficial, and beyond the school comparatively little use is yet made of the knowledge of existing defects thus brought to light. The affected children are followed up in school each year, and the teachers show increased appreciation of the help which these examinations give them, as indeed they do of nearly all the medical inspections carried out in the schools. The provision of treatment, particularly by spectacles, is still unsatisfactory. The Voluntary Association for providing spectacles for school-children has done much good, although the demand on its resources in the way of organised service has been very great, and at times the supply of glasses is slow. This Association has, however, practically brought glasses within the reach of all by reducing the unreasonably high prices hitherto charged. Attention being drawn to these prices, many of the hospitals have made arrangements for their patients to obtain spectacles at prices which they can afford, and which this Association was the means of first obtaining for the school-children.

#### Combating Suicide.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, started an anti-suicide bureau a year ago and, reporting on the results of his work, states that 75 per cent. of the applicants have been diverted from committing suicide. In the list of trades of the individuals who have benefited by the assistance offered occurs that of chemist, and the following case is given:

There is the chemist who for twenty-one days tramped about the streets of London, lying out in the open air in the cold winter, night after night, whilst his brave little wife was supporting five children through her labour and the assistance of one or two friends in a village in the Midlands. The poor wanderer came to the Bureau in the deepest despair, and was helped. He has gone to Canada, and is working on a farm at good wages; his wife is getting ready to follow him. Before leaving he placed in our possession a bottle of carbolic acid which he had kept ready for use, and which he would, doubtless, have used fatally had we not been able to give him relief.

#### Contracts.

Belper Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Jas. Calvert & Son, Belper, for drugs.

The Reading Guardians have appointed Messrs. Mays & Mackay contractors for drugs.

Macclesfield Board of Guardians.—Mr. Sydney Wild, pharmaceutical chemist, for drugs.

The Howden Board of Guardians have appointed Mr. H. G. Wallace chemist to the workhouse.

Southampton Board of Guardians.—W. Bates & Co., Ltd., 50 Oxford Street, Southampton, for drugs.

The Hull Town Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. Metcalfe & Son, Whitefriar Gate, Hull, for the supply of drugs for the hospitals for a year.

The Coventry Education Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Townson & Mercer, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C., for chemicals and scientific apparatus.

The Chorley Town Council have accepted the tender of the executors of the late Wm. Sharratt, Clayton, Manchester, for a year's supply of disinfecting liquor; and those of the Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., the Sanitas Co., Newton, Chambers & Co., and the United Alkali Co. for disinfectants.

#### Window-smashes.

During Christmas a large plate-glass window at the establishment of Mr. W. H. Bowling, chemist, Pembroke

Dock, was smashed and damage done to the extent of about 7*l*.

Edward Palmer (15) was fined 5*s*. and costs, at Yarmouth on December 30, 1907, for smashing a window in the shop of Mr. Alfred R. Davies, chemist and druggist, Regent Road. Mr. Davies said it would cost 16*l*. to replace the window.

At Sudbury on December 29, Harry Walkden threw a brick at the shop window of Mr. James H. Brown, chemist, Market Hill, and then informed a constable of what he had done. The damage amounted to 3*l*. On Monday he was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

#### Lancashire Notes.

A feature of the Christmas and New Year holidays in East Lancashire has been the large increase in photographic greetings, and chemists in the district report a great demand for mounts and materials required in their preparation.

On December 27 the Chorley Town Council decided that the salary of Mr. Butler, teacher of theoretical and practical inorganic chemistry at the Technical Institute, should be increased 10*l*. for the session. It was further decided to obtain tenders from firms for the supply of additional apparatus for the better equipment of the chemical laboratory.

The death occurred on December 26 of a former well-known figure among East Lancashire chemists in the person of Mr. Robert William Hornby, who a few years ago managed a chemist's business in Market Street, Darwen. Deceased, who was fifty years of age, went out to New Zealand in 1889, but his health failed and he returned to England.

#### Midland Notes.

Christmas, with its ills, pills, and bills, has come and gone, and, generally speaking, local pharmacy has had a happy time with some prosperity.

At the Christmas postal mortuary, among the articles not delivered owing to lack or insufficiency of address, was an assortment of pills and medicines of various kinds.

Miss Sing, who was the second-prize winner in the last *C. & D.* analytical exercise, hails from Handsworth, and has passed the Apothecaries' Assistants' examination and is studying for the Minor.

The Birmingham Section of the Society of Chemical Industry have issued a neat pamphlet on the year's work of the session, reference being specially made to the annual general meeting which was held in Birmingham, the papers read at the University, and the successful concert held under the joint auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Brewers' Society, and this local Section.

#### Liverpool Notes.

Wholesale houses are busy stocktaking and generally "siding up" preparatory to opening out on a new campaign of strenuous effort. The retail end of the trade are indulging in retrospective comparisons of 1907 trading against that of the previous year. Few, if any, will find the balance to credit of bank account materially increased.

A year ago the Christmas and New Year business was particularly good all round; towards the middle of January it tapered off, and demands fluctuated as if in sheer rivalry with the inconstancy of the weather. Strictly summer and autumn lines failed us entirely. The public health remained good, even although winter requisites, such as cod-liver oil, emulsions, cough-balsam, and hot-water bottles, were selling in July. As evidence of the unwholesome character of the summer trade, a well-known town traveller gives the unprecedented experience of booking three consecutive orders for 1 cwt. "sem. lini contus." in one day of midsummer. Towards the late autumn and on to Christmas business has been very spasmodic, takings good and bad alternating in aggravating sequence.

So far the reports on Christmas sales of chemists' fancy goods and perfumery are rather indefinite; most have reached somewhere about previous results. "Down-town" pharmacies would appear to have had a real good time, which, strange to say, tumbled upon them at the last moment. In suburban districts the volume of this season's

business has accrued from what may be described as the real "legitimate."

The reflection for the New Year is : If you want to know how to conduct your business and keep on "top side" all the time, consult the *C. & D. Diary* for 1908. This companion of our daily darg is much valued among local chemists, of whom there are more than one or two who have been rescued from a bog hole of difficulty by studying the concise specialised information contained within its covers.

## Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Business Change.

Mr. W. Lloyd, chemist, High Street, Carnarvon, has disposed of his business, after a successful career which dates back to 1869, when he succeeded the late Mr. Robert Griffiths, chemist. He is taking up his residence in Gloucestershire.

### Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

General publicity is given in grocery circles to the announcement that the Hon. Secretary of the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association (Mr. J. D. Jenkins) has circularised the secretaries of different local associations with the suggestion for federating local associations of kindred trades for their mutual benefit, and requesting that the matter be discussed at the next meeting. If associations favour the scheme, they are asked to appoint delegates to attend a meeting at a convenient time to arrange preliminaries.

## Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Personal.

Mr. Samuel Parker Boyd, M.A., managing director of Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., chemists and druggists, Mary Street, Dublin, has been elected traders' representative on the Port and Docks Board of that city.

### Fire.

On December 30 a fire broke out in the stores connected with the business of Mr. A. Farrington, pharmaceutical chemist, Corn Market, Dublin. The fire-brigade prevented the flames spreading, and the outbreak was soon checked.

### To Enter Public Life.

Mr. William McMullan, of the firm of Thos. McMullan & Co., wholesale druggists and chemists, Victoria Street, Belfast, has consented to become a candidate for the Windsor Ward at the forthcoming elections in connection with the Belfast City Council.

### Guardians' Doings.

Placed on his defence by the Letterkenny Board of Guardians for alleged extravagance in the supply of drugs, Dr. Irwin, the dispensary officer, has pointed out that 8*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, the cost of medicines to 108 persons at sixpence per bottle for an average repeat of three bottles a head, or 324 mixtures in all, can scarcely be deemed excessive. As to his failure to requisition supplies oftener than twice a year, he adds that the drugs keep in good condition for six months at a time, and to order sooner would only involve additional expense for analysis. The Guardians are satisfied.

### Business Changes.

Mr. Eugene MacSweeney, chemist and druggist (G.B.), and pharmaceutical chemist (Ireland), High Road, Lower Tottenham, London, has opened a business at 91 Patrick Street, Cork.

Mr. David Walsh, R.D., late manager of Messrs. Backhouse's drug department, Dundalk, has acquired the business formerly owned by the late Mr. Thos. Gillespie, Barnbridge. He served his time with Mr. Gillespie.

Mr. W. J. Boyd has purchased the drug business carried on for many years at 90 Albert Bridge Road by Mr. Samuel M. Reid. Mr. Boyd served his apprenticeship with the old firm of David Boyd & Co., North Street, and has since obtained experience in several first-class pharmacies. He has been for some time manager of the establishment which he has now purchased.

Mr. T. A. Robb, pharmaceutical chemist, has opened a new medical hall at 419 Lisburn Road, Belfast. Mr. Robb served his time with Mr. J. W. W. Agnew, chemist and druggist, Belfast, and was for a considerable time manager of Sir Wm. Robinson's branch pharmacy at Kingstown (now Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson's). Lately Mr. Robb has been managing Ernest Donel & Co., Ltd., chemist's shop, 217 Lisburn Road.

## Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Aberdeen.

Mr. A. W. Berry, chemist, is retiring from the postmastership of Dyce.

The business of Mr. W. D. Smith, chemist, Rhynie, has been taken over by Messrs. Gibb & Co.

Mr. Wm. Alexander, chemist, Provost of Banff, has been re-elected president of the Banff Golf Club.

Mr. James Walker, chemist, Ellon, who for the past two years has held the post of R.W. Master of No. 892 Lodge of Freemasons, has now retired from that position.

### American Proprietaries in Scotland.

Mr. Rufus Fleming, the American Consul in Edinburgh, in a recent report to headquarters at Washington, makes the following remarks :

There is in this district a large trade in a variety of American proprietary articles, such as medicinal preparations and appliances, toilet-articles, household articles, and food specialties. . . . The present tendency of this trade is distinctly upward, due to some extent, I am informed by the principal dealers, to the greater care exercised by American manufacturers in placing the goods. . . . Perhaps in no country does personal and direct dealing with representative houses bring better results than in Scotland. For all of the various proprietary articles of real merit, adapted to the climate of the country and the customs of the people, the market here is an expanding one, especially if the goods are judiciously advertised, although it has been demonstrated to be a mistake in Scotland to make extravagant claims for any article. Many American pharmaceutical products are extensively sold in this part of the United Kingdom. In regard to these preparations in general, it has been noticed by the local wholesale firms that an article which commends itself to the medical profession or prominent members of that profession in Edinburgh is soon in demand, and the local sales increase constantly up to a certain point, determined by the purpose of the article, etc. About six months after the trade has become active in this city and vicinity, the demand from other cities and towns in Scotland attains a considerable volume. A leading wholesale chemist says that this wave-like movement of trade is the common thing in his line of business, and that its origin and direction are invariable. In the matter of a new pharmaceutical preparation, Edinburgh may follow London opinion, but Scotland follows only Edinburgh.

### Glasgow and the West.

Another drug-shop is to be opened in Whifflet, Coatbridge.

Mr. T. S. Baird, F.S.M.C., of the Glasgow College of Optics, has now fully recovered from his severe illness.

A wholesale poisoning of hens (some thirty-three) has taken place in the Barrhead district. Steps are being taken to ascertain where the poison was obtained.

Mr. John C. Berry, chemist and druggist, Paisley, has gained the prize for architecture and flower studies at the Photographic Exhibition of the Paisley Philosophical Institution.

A young bull walked into the shop of Mr. J. L. Evans, chemist, Main Street, Coatbridge, then crossed over to a sausage manufacturer's place, doing no damage in either, and escaping to return another day to the sausage-maker.



The weather during Christmas week improved just in time to give a long-looked-for fillip to Glasgow chemists, and although there was a touch of "frost," it was not felt in the retail line of business.

The business of chemist and druggist carried on by Mr. George S. Taylor at 520 Keppochhill Road, Glasgow, has been sold to Mr. Robert McAdam, who will carry it on for his own behalf at the same address.

#### Pigmentation Survey of School-children.

At the Annual Congress of the Educational Institute of Scotland, held at Dumfries on Thursday, December 31, 1907, Mr. J. F. Tocher, Ph.C., F.I.C., Peterhead, gave a general statement of the results of the investigation on the colour-characteristics of the school-children in Scotland. He said that the survey was organised and carried out under the auspices of a Scottish committee, consisting of Sir William Turner (Edinburgh), Professor R. W. Reid (Aberdeen), Mr. John Gray (Patent Office, London), and himself. Altogether 2,288 returns had been made by teachers, these recording the colour-characters and other particulars of 257,766 boys and 244,389 girls—a total of 502,155 children. Mr. Tocher explained the meaning of the observations and stated that as a result of the inquiry it has been definitely ascertained that the distribution of colour was very far from being uniform throughout the country.

## French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

M. GODFRIN has been re-nominated director of the Nancy Superior School of Pharmacy.

M. ADOLPHE CARNOT, brother of the late President of the French Republic, for many years professor of chemistry at the School of Mines, Paris, and latterly director of it, has retired with the title of honorary director of the school.

DR. GILBERT, who is a member of the Codex Revision Committee, was presented by his friends and ex-pupils, last week, with a handsome silver medal, engraved by Prud'homme, as a souvenir of his election to the Academy of Medicine.

THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for the post of assistant professor of analytical chemistry of the Army, recently held at Val-de-Grâce Hospital, Paris, was characterised by a stiff struggle among four candidates, all of scientific merit. There seems, however, little doubt that M. Bréteau, pharmacist-major, whose name was "sent up" to the Minister by the Board of Examiners, will be formally nominated to the post.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—At the December meeting M. Moureu was complimented by the President, in the name of the Society, on his election as member of the Academy of Medicine. M. Bourquelot presented MM. Balland and Luizet's biography of Z. Roussin, the military pharmacist who discovered glycyrrhizate of ammonia. M. Patein was elected Vice-President for 1908 and M. Thibault Annual Secretary. A gold medal was awarded to M. Godfrin for his thesis, a silver medal to M. Buisson, the Leroi prize to M. Lefebvre, and the Dubail prize to M. Coignet.

OBITUARY.—M. Victor Arnaud, for twenty-eight years connected with the Lyons branch of the Pharmacie Centrale de France, recently died there.—M. Camille Dahogues, the late President of the Vienne Department Pharmacists' Syndicate, was a native of Chatelleraut. He spent all his life in the county town of the Vienne, and was at one time Mayor of his birthplace. For fifteen years he was a member of the Council of the General Association of French Pharmacists, and acted as Vice-President during 1905.—M. Albert Levy, director of the chemical department of the Montsouris Observatory, who died last week, is best known for his important discoveries as to the dosage of air and water analysis. He was also remarkable as a teacher, and occupied, from the foundation of the chair to the day of his death, a post at the School of Physics and Chemistry of the City of Paris.

LORD KELVIN'S FRENCH PROFESSOR.—Henri Victor Regnault, in whose Paris laboratory Lord Kelvin spent an arduous year before taking up his Glasgow Professorship, died in the French capital twenty-nine years ago. He was a native of Aix-la-Chapelle, and entered the Polytechnic School at Paris in 1830. This was the year of the "Trois Glorieuses," and young Regnault fought with his fellow Polytechnicians behind the barricades during the three famous July days which closed the history of hereditary monarchy in France. Then he became a mining engineer, but worked for some time in the laboratory of Gay Lussac. In 1840 he became Chemistry Professor at his old school (the Polytechnic), and later on director of the Sevres Porcelain Manufactory. He published an "Elementary Chemistry Course" in 1847-9, and in 1856 was Copley Medallist of the Royal Society of London. His son, Henri Regnault, was the promising young painter whose career was cut short by a Prussian bullet at the Battle of Montretout, the last "sortie" from besieged Paris in 1870.

## THERAPEUTICAL STATISTICS.

THE paper on this subject read by M. Grimbert, Professor of Biological Chemistry at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, before the Paris Society of Pharmacy and the Academy of Medicine, has aroused such general and widespread interest that a few additional details may be given:

"To judge the therapeutical habits of an epoch or a country," said M. Bourgoin (Professor of Galenical Pharmacy at the Paris School), "one must study, not the numerous novelties, but what remains of these novelties after a certain period, when the experiments have lasted long enough to show real results. It is not perhaps quite exact to state that the useful medicaments are those universally prescribed, but it rarely happens that an efficacious and useful substance does not become indispensable by its results." Few periods have been richer than our own in new medicaments, but how many remain after ten years' use? The only medicaments issued by the Central Hospital Pharmacy are those admitted by a special committee composed of hospital pharmacists and doctors who unhesitatingly reject "fancy" and untried remedies. They therefore accurately represent the therapeutical tendencies of this skilled body of men. Nor can the increase in the use of a medicament be ascribed to the augmented population of the hospitals. Between 1897 and 1906 the number of patients only increased by 11 per cent.; the increase or decrease in the use of medicines is of far wider range. The first point is to notice how little old classic medicaments are affected by the introduction of novelties. Take opium, the most venerable of all: 200 kilos. were consumed in the year 1862; between 1876 and 1885, also between 1896 and 1907, the figure is almost identical with that of forty-five years ago. Extract of opium and Sydenham's laudanum are equally unchanged; and the same may be said of ipecacuanha, extract of cinchona, lead plaster, mercurial ointment, and tincture of iodine. Nor do chemical medicaments show a wider fluctuation. Glycerin, potassium chlorate, and bromide, bismuth subnitrate (in spite of the salicylate), silver nitrate, calomel, sodium salicylate (in spite of the use of methyl salicylate) have maintained a steady average for ten years past. Kermes mineral figures for 10 to 12 kilos. annually as compared with 6 kilos. of antimony oxide—the last vestige of the antimonial medication once so warmly discussed. Cantharides, on the contrary, shows a notable fall; the 300 kilos. of 1876 and 200 kilos. of 1885 having dropped to 47 kilos. in 1896 and 16 kilos. in 1906. The days of vesicatories are over. Potassium and sodium iodides are almost the only classical medicaments which show a remarkable diminution, for which it is not perhaps very easy to account, the potassium salt having fallen from 1,200 to 700 kilos. and the sodium one from 100 to 60 kilos. The growth of aseptic surgery naturally lessens the use of antiseptics; corrosive sublimate, which figured for 2 tons in 1889, has steadily decreased to 14 cwt. in 1906. Cyanide of mercury, however, mounted regularly during the same period, from 77 to 186 kilos. Carbolic acid fell from 12 to 5 tons in these ten years, boric acid from 15 to 7 tons, naphthol, benzonaphthol, and salol show a decrease. In fact, roughly speaking, the annual consumption of antiseptics is one-half what it was ten years ago. This is compensated for by the use of hydrogen peroxide, which has increased from 1,000 to 102,000 litres, and formal from 6 cwt. to 10 tons.

Two tons of chloroform (66,000 1-oz. bottles) is annually sent out, and 1 to 1½ ton of ether. The use of ethyl bromide has diminished by 25 per cent. Sulphate of quinine now only figures for 100 lb., as against 150 lb. ten years ago. Antipyrin, the use of which began in 1884 (1½ lb.) had mounted in 1895 to nearly 8 cwt., but has now fallen to an average of 5 cwt. Pyramidon began in 1901 (about 1½ lb.), and in 1906

about 1 ewt. was used. Aspirin and salophen also show remarkable progress. Among the alkaloids, cocaine hydrochloride has oscillated between 18 and 24 lb. per annum for the last ten years, morphine hydrochloride and eodine show the same stability. Caffeine has fallen from 80 to 30 lb., and theobromine has mounted from 52 lb. to 2 ewt.

The progress of a few of the newer medicaments during the last ten years is thus shown: Urotropine has increased from 7 oz. to 65 lb., trional from 8 to 52 lb., protargol from 7 oz. to 6 lb., and dermatol from 5 oz. to 1 ewt. Veronal has in three years grown from 6 to 20 lb. The consumption of methyl salicylate in 1896 was barely 4 lb., in 1906 14 ewt. was used. Calcium glycerophosphate, after slowly and steadily mounting from 60 lb. to about 3 ewt., fell somewhat suddenly; for the last three years the average has been under 2 ewt. Sodium eacodylate, introduced in 1895, reached its maximum of 28 lb. in 1902, and has now fallen to 12 lb., the diminution coinciding with the appearance of arrhenal (disodium methylarsenate).

## India and the East.

A GENERAL REORGANISATION of the several bacteriological laboratories under the Government of India is to be immediately taken in hand.

MR. W. W. SMITH has been selected by the Secretary of State for the post of Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanical Gardens, Sibpur, Calcutta.

RETURNED.—Messrs. J. Hosie and W. Kennedy have returned to Rangoon after a six months' holiday, and are resuming their managerships with Messrs. E. M. de Souza & Co.

SHELLAC.—The financial panic in New York has hit the shellac business in Calcutta very hard. Prices have gone down with a run, as the greater part of the shellac exported from India ultimately finds its way to the United States.

VETERINARY.—The Mysore Durbar has sanctioned a scheme for the organisation of a Civil Veterinary Department for the State, at an annual cost of Rs. 60,000. As a first step, three veterinary hospitals and four dispensaries are to be established this year.

SEIZURE OF MORPHINE.—On October 24 three cases of morphine were seized at the Hong-Kong and Kowloon wharf at Kowloon, and the opium-farmer is now \$2,000 richer by it. The cases were marked "Apothecaries' wares; glass with care," and contained 500 bottles of morphine hydrochloride.

SNAKE-BITE LANCETS.—The Government of Burma have decided, in view of the large number of deaths from snake-bite occurring annually in Burma, to distribute as widely as possible the lancets designed by Sir Lauder Brunton for the permanganate treatment of snake-bite. To Government servants the lancets will be issued free of charge, and to municipalities, firms, and individuals at cost.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. D. Smith, of Messrs. W. E. Smith & Co., Ltd., Madras, has been elected Sheriff of Madras for the year 1903.—Mr. C. Somers Taylor has been appointed agricultural chemist to the Bengal Agricultural Department.—Mr. F. L. Elliott has been appointed managing director and legal representative of North & Rae, Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists, Yokohama.

SMUGGLING IN RANGOON still flourishes. On Monday, November 25, 1907, two seizures of drugs were made. Fifty-six bottles of cocaine were found in the chart-room of s.s. *Herefordshire*, hidden there by the commander's "boy," so it appears. A second seizure of opium and "gunja" was not so successful. A native was captured, and the incriminating drugs found on him; but the officers were surrounded by some forty natives friendly to the captured, and in the scuffle the culprit escaped.

THE NEWLY ORGANISED MEDICAL SCHOOL in connection with Rangoon General Hospital is the first of its kind in Burma. It aims at training the Burmans to become hospital assistants in the Government hospitals, or for quite a nominal fee to train them so that they may set up as doctors to their own countrymen. At present most of the hospital assistant work is done by Eurasians or natives of India who have been trained under an identical condition in the hospitals of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and other big centres in India.

## Demerara Doings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

EXPORTS.—The Colony's exports from January 1 to November 27, 1907, included "Molascuit" and cattle-foods, 8,649 tons; citrate of lime (a new industry), 380 lb.; coco-nuts, 453,995; balata, 909,615 lb.; fish-glue, 13,754 lb.; gums, 5,856 lb.; starch, 3,000 lb.; kola-nuts, 3,652 lb., and rubber, 5,042 lb.

PERSONAL.—Councillor E. G. Fonseca and Mr. C. O. Rainer, druggists, were present at the funeral of the late Mayor of Georgetown, who recently died of blackwater fever.—The Hon. C. P. Gaskin, proprietor of Messrs. Isaacson & Co., New Amsterdam, has returned to business after an absence of two months.—The Government contract for drugs and sundries for 1908 has been secured by Messrs. Smith Bros., Ltd.—Mr. F. N. Martinez, who represents a great number of British and Continental firms, has left for England by the *Tagus*.

RUBBER-EXPERT'S DEATH.—Dr. Carl Bovallius, who died in November last, was acknowledged to be the leading authority on rubber-growing in the Colony. He was born in Sweden in 1849, and in 1897 left England to inquire as to the possibilities of the rubber-industry in British Guiana. A few years after, the Essequibo Exploration Co., Ltd., was formed in London and Liverpool, with Dr. Bovallius as expert and general agent. For the last three years he had resided in Potaro. It was he who recently discovered the Chamberlain Falls on the Essequibo River.

## Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION is to meet at Winnipeg in 1909, and already the preparations are well in hand by the committee there. This will be the third visit of the Association to the Dominion, and while the meetings at Montreal in 1884 and Toronto in 1897 proved an undoubted stimulus to scientific thought and research in Eastern Canada, so doubtless will a similar result follow this visit to the gateway of the West. Winnipeg seems destined to be a second Chicago in point of population and prosperity.

THE OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG ASSOCIATION of the Montreal Board of Trade has just elected the following officers: President, Mr. Robert Munro; Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Knox; Executive Committee, Messrs. Alexander Ramsay, J. S. N. Dougall, and W. S. Kerry. Messrs. Knox and Kerry were heads of their respective wholesale drug houses until the amalgamation with the National Drug and Chemical Co. took place. Mr. J. S. N. Dougall, who represented the oil, paint, and drug interests on the Council of the Board of Trade in 1907, was unanimously chosen as the Association's nominee for re-election to the Council for 1908.

SENATOR FULFORD'S WILL.—As briefly noted last week, a lawsuit arising out of the will of the late Senator George T. Fulford, of Brockville, Ont., was heard at Toronto last month. Mr. Fulford left an estate of six million dollars, and the action was brought by Dorothy Fulford Hardy, daughter of the late senator, against her sister, Martha Fulford Sheriff, her brother George Taylor Fulford, and the executors of the will of the late senator. The plaintiff claims that under the true interpretation of the will the difference between the annuities directed by the testator to be paid to each child while under the age of twenty-five and the full one-third share of the surplus income of the estate which would have been payable to each of the children had they been the full twenty-five years of age does not accumulate to the benefit of the children, and is not to be paid to them upon their arrival at the age of twenty-five, but falls into the general estate to be accumulated and invested. The plaintiff's contention was upheld.

Has the day rate of gold any connection with the nitrate of silver?



## Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.  
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.  
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.  
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

### The Commonwealth.

**PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.**—In referring to the Commerce Act Amendment Bill (see *C. & D.*, December 28, 1907, p. 961), the Prime Minister on November 21 stated that as the Senate desired to adjourn on the following day there would be no opportunity for considering the Bill before Christmas. On the same day Mr. Thomas asked the Minister of Customs if the report was correct, and, if so, why Captain Collins (the Commonwealth representative in London) had been furnished with information which the Government had refused to supply to the House. The Minister replied that he had not read the report, and asked Mr. Thomas to give notice of his question. The "Argus," of November 19, in discussing editorially the purpose of this Bill, says:

The danger to be apprehended is that the regulations applied under the authority of the Commerce Act may go further than is intended, and stop the importation of many valuable remedies on which thousands of the least well-to-do in the cities, and country residents especially, have relied with good results for many years. It is unnecessary to mention these, for the names of many are as familiar in our mouths as household words.

Our contemporary refers to the proposal as to disclosing formule, and after pointing out that such disclosure will be of little value to the public, says:

On the other hand, it would probably stop the importation of many proprietary remedies against which it is unnecessary to either warn or protect the public. The only protection which the owner and manufacturer of a special sauce or a popular pill or ointment has is secrecy. If the contents and their proportions be disclosed on the label, anyone is at liberty to manufacture and sell the remedy under the same name, not only in Australia, but in England. It has been held by the English Courts that no one can claim the exclusive use of the name of an unpatented article, and anyone who can discover the secret can make and call it by the name by which it had previously been known. That being so, it is obvious that it would pay the proprietors better to sacrifice their sale in Australia than reveal their secret to the world and lose all the value it represented to them. A reasonable way of meeting this difficulty and at the same time protecting the public would be to require that the formula be confided under conditions of secrecy to the Comptroller of Customs. An expert could then advise as to the nature of the preparations, and the import of any that are injurious or fraudulent could be wholly prohibited, while those that do not come under these categories could pass without further question. The wisdom of such a middle course should commend itself to the authorities.

This is the first and most definite expression of the English view of the matter which has come from Australia. The "Brisbane Daily Telegraph," commenting on the London Chamber of Commerce meeting on October 4, states that

It is not right to compel the disclosure of a trade-secret, but if the power were taken to compel the disclosure in certain cases worthless proprietary articles would be most effectively destroyed should the public know their contents, and this in a double sense would be for the benefit of the maker of good proprietary medicines. If such men are not required to disclose the ingredients in their compounds, that will be as good as a certificate that they deserve public confidence.

A correspondent to the "New Zealand Times" pointed out that "there are no secret medicines. Any really good thing is at once analysed by those interested, and the ingredients

are an open secret to anyone who will take the trouble to inquire. How is the sale of any knife-powder affected by the fact that we know it is simply emery at 50s. a ton?" At the meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce held on November 18 a letter was received from the London Chamber of Commerce, as the result of the resolutions passed at the meeting above referred to, which called attention to the fact that the proposals, if adopted, would result in a practical prohibition of the importation of proprietary medicines into the Commonwealth. The disclosure of the formula in Australia would enable any person to manufacture similar articles in England and to use the name by which they were previously called. It was decided to bring the matter under the notice of the Attorney-General.

### New South Wales.

**SPURIOUS PROPRIETARIES CHARGE.**—Edgar Wellesley Feather, a traveller, was charged at the Newtown Police Court on November 8 with falsely pretending on August 30 that three dozen boxes of pills offered by him for sale were genuine pills known as "Bile Beans for Biliousness," the manufacture of the Bile Beans Manufacturing Co., and obtaining £1. 14s. 6d. from William Williams with intent to defraud. William Williams, chemist, King Street, Newtown, William Horace Jones, manager of a chemist's business at Ashfield, and A. E. Sharp, chemist, Oxford Street, Sydney, gave evidence of having purchased Bile Beans from defendant, some of which had been handed to a detective.—The detective gave evidence that on November 1 he arrested accused and after searching the shop, which was a drug-store and office, certain labels were found. He went to accused's residence in company with Mr. Rodgers, manager of the Bile Beans Co., and took possession of fifteen boxes of Bile Beans and twenty-four packets of Peps. A large quantity of Beecham's pill-boxes were on a tray, and others in a box.—Mr. Horace Oswald Rodgers, manager for C. E. Fulford (Australasia), Ltd., carrying on business under the name of "The Bile Beans Manufacturing Co.," said that the box produced had a genuine label, band, and direction-papers, but the bands were put on all round instead of only half way. The wrappers were not put on so neatly. The pills in the boxes were not coated, as were genuine Bile Beans. The size and shape were different. The carton containing the pill-boxes was genuine. The boxes of the genuine had a thick bottom, and the boxes produced were ordinary stock boxes as supplied by wholesale druggists. The labels for Bile Beans were imported from England in half-million lots, and a thin line on the labels was altered to a thick line in September last. The pills were manufactured for the company by Sharp & Dohme, of America, and imported in bulk by Markell & Co. The labels and bands are printed in England, direction-papers and cartons made in Sydney.—George Charles Elliott, wholesale druggist and director of Elliott Bros., Ltd., said the pills produced as sold by accused were similar in shape and appearance to pills made by Elliott Bros. called cathartic pills. His company are the agents for the sale of Beecham's pills in Australia and imported them in large quantities. The label on the boxes produced by the detective was a good imitation. The genuine boxes are of a different size, and the pills showed a difference in size and colour. Oil of cloves was present in the pills produced, but not in the genuine Beecham's pills. The cathartic pills made by Elliott Bros. contain oil of cloves.—Charles Delaney, analyst, in the employ of Elliott Bros., stated that he had analysed the pills obtained from Williams and genuine Bile Beans from Elliott Bros.' stock. The pills obtained from Williams were much heavier, and there was a considerable difference in the ingredients. He had also examined a box of Beecham's pills received from the detective and a box of the genuine from Elliott Bros.' stock.—The accused was committed for trial.

### New Zealand.

**QUACKERY-PREVENTION BILL.**—Good grounds exist for the belief that this Bill will be brought on in a later Session as a Government measure containing alterations. If a private Bill containing anything worth considering goes to Committee, the idea is usually adopted by the Government, and practically the only way in which an important measure ever becomes law is by this process. A private member's Bill

affecting the whole country has scarcely ever been passed. The wholesale trade of New Zealand are trying to get representation on the Board of Control that will deal with proprietary medicines.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS BILL reached another stage on October 30, when the amendments made by the Legislative Council were discussed in the House of Representatives. The definition had been modified to read: "'Drug' means any substance or mixture of substances used by man as a medicine, whether internally or externally, and includes anæsthetics." This omits all reference to animals, and the Leader of the Opposition held that it was just as important to apply the provisions of the Act to drugs for the latter purpose. This view was combated by the Minister for Public Health, who said the Bill had never been intended to deal with drugs for cattle. One speaker congratulated the Council on having brought tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes under the Act in all that applies to drugs. He declared that in the United States cocaine and laudanum are found in cigarettes. The amendments made by the Legislative Council were accepted.

### Victoria.

RECIPROCITY.—The completion of the reciprocal arrangements between New South Wales and the other States of the Commonwealth, and the application of Tasmania to Victoria that its examination certificates should be recognised, have led the Pharmacy Board of Victoria to take further steps. It is officially announced that a resolution was passed at the meeting of the Pharmacy Board on November 13 providing for the making of a regulation for the approval of the Governor-in-Council admitting as a qualification for registration in Victoria the certificate or diploma issued by the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, and the Medical Council of Tasmania. It is stated that the Board has been mainly influenced by "the fact that since the reciprocity agreement was entered into in 1903 between New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, all avenues of qualification for registration have been closed, excepting those obtained by the qualifying examination now imposed in the various States. Experience since that time has disproved the idea at one time held that there would be a considerable influx of unexamined candidates applying for registration, and that there is no longer any justification in delaying the general acceptance of certificates issued in the various States of the Commonwealth." When the regulation has been adopted by the Governor-in-Council and the corresponding regulations have been carried in Tasmania, Western Australia, and Queensland, reciprocity will be complete among all the States of the Commonwealth.

### Western Australia.

CONSOLIDATED HEALTH BILL.—The Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia have submitted, through Mr. M. L. Moss, K.C., M.L.C., the following addition to the proprietary-medicine clause (see *C. & D.*, December 28, 1907, p. 960):

Provided that nothing in this section contained shall prevent the use of the aforesaid patent or proprietary medicines when used for the purpose of dispensing by a duly registered medical practitioner or by a pharmaceutical chemist duly registered under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1894.

The Bill had been amended by a Select Committee and reprinted with the amendments. It went formally into Committee on October 31. On November 6, in the Legislative Council, the Hon J. W. Hackett, in asking for a general explanation of the proposed amendments, said: "For instance, it appeared that the governing body, the Central Board or the Governor-in-Council would be in a position to ruin anyone selling proprietary medicines which in its opinion might be injurious to health." It was agreed that the commencement of the Act should be deferred to March 31 instead of January 1. On November 7 the Committee stage was resumed, and clauses up to 47 agreed to with slight alterations.

THE United States Department of Agriculture has sent a special delegate to Sicily to study the essential-oil industry.

THE exports of vanilla from Mauritius during 1906 amounted to 4,128 kilos., valued at Rs. 29,177, against 5,268 kilos., valued at Rs. 108,322, in 1905.

## South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

Natal Pharmaceutical Society.

Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.

Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.

Northern District Chemists' Association.

Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

### Cape Colony.

PERSONAL.—Mr. R. Butters, the well-known Johannesburg chemist, was spending a few days in the Cape peninsula on holiday bent when the mail left.—Mr. W. E. Rogers, of Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., London, was also in Cape Town.—Mr. C. Gerrish, South African representative of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barelay, Ltd., of Birmingham, left for home last month in the *Kenilworth Castle*.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Particulars were published in Cape Town on December 5 of the arrest in England of James Colin Fairburn, formerly manager in South Africa of the Foster McClellan Co., whose headquarters are located in Cape Town. The charge preferred is that of theft by means of embezzlement, and it is stated that the sum involved amounts to about 1,600*l*.

OPIMUM-BUYING.—A man named James Nathaniel Watson, described as a veterinary surgeon, was committed for trial at Cape Town on December 10 on a charge of selling opium and giving false information when purchasing the drug. The principal witness for the prosecution was an opium-smoker named Burch, who told in detail a story of how Watson tried at various Cape Town chemists' to purchase gum opium for his (Burch's) use. At Petersen's wholesale establishment in Barrack Street his request for 3 lb. was refused on the ground that he was not a registered veterinary surgeon. But at the establishments of Heynes, Mathew & Co. and Lennon, Ltd., he appears to have been more successful, and by representing that he required the opium in his veterinary practice he secured 2-lb. and 3-lb. quantities of Turkish opium on various occasions.

### Rhodesia.

A RHODESIAN SMOKER.—A smoker was held by the Bulawayo members of the Rhodesian Pharmaceutical Society at the Avenue Hotel, Bulawayo, on November 28. The occasion was to bid adieu to the late Secretary, Mr. J. H. Nimmo. A very pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent. Towards the close of the evening the President (Mr. W. J. Bickle) made a presentation on behalf of the Bulawayo members to Mr. Nimmo, who, after a short holiday, will take up duty again with Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., at East London.

### THE CUSTOMS TARIFF COMMISSION.

At the sitting of the Customs Commission at Cape Town on December 4 Mr. James Gosling gave evidence as to the manufacture of glass bottles. He came to Cape Colony in 1896 in connection with a bottle-factory at Hatherley. There was no such industry now, and if it were to be re-established there must be protection. He advocated a duty of 6s. per gross on all imported 10-oz. mineral-water bottles, and a proportionate duty on other bottles. The protection he proposed was lower than formerly, but he thought the industry could live on it. They were not in a position to make soda syphons yet. Protection to the wood and box industries would be of assistance to his own industry. On December 6 Mr. Harry Evans, of Messrs. Petersen, Ltd., suggested the following alterations in the Customs tariff:—Class 3, No. 53: Instead of clause as printed in the tariff a new clause to read as follows: "Medicinal preparations, patent or proprietary, including all preparations packed or partly packed for sale, unless containing more than 3 per cent. proof spirit, when if the spirit-duty amounts to more than 3½ per cent. *ad val.*, the spirit-duty to be charged." Class 4, No. 56: Ambulance material, etc., to be 15 per cent. No. 151 to be 15 per cent. Thorley's Food for Cattle, in bulk, to be 3¾ per cent.; Thorley's Vitum, in bulk, to be 3¾ per cent.; Thorley's Ovum, in bulk, to be 3¾ per cent.; above items, not in bulk, to be 3¾ per cent. Toilet articles, perfumery, cosmétiques, dyes, powders, and



other preparations for toilet use, to be 33½ per cent., unless containing more than 3 per cent. proof spirit, in which case the spirit-duty to be charged if greater than 33½ per cent. Mr. Evans was in favour of the duty on tinctures being continued, as it had been found very beneficial. He thought 25,000 proof gals. of Colonial spirits formed a very low estimate of the quantity that would be used during the next twelve months by manufacturing chemists. His own firm would use about eight or nine thousand gallons. Asked as to whether the suggested duty of 33½ per cent. on medicinal preparations had been adopted by chemists generally, the witness replied that the suggestion was adopted by the Chemists' Section of the Chamber of Commerce. Subsequently Mr. William E. Crow, pharmaceutical chemist, of Sea Point, gave evidence. He did not consider Mr. Evans had represented the views of the retail chemists when he spoke of the feeling of the Chemists' Section of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the 33½ per cent. duty. The Chemists' Section of the Chamber was composed of representatives of the wholesale houses. With reference to the suggestion to increase the duty on proprietary medicines, he thought this should only be done in respect of obviously quack medicines, and not preparations prescribed by medical men. He was strongly in favour of the duty on tinctures, and thought it should be increased. Alcoholic preparations should come in at 15 per cent. *ad val.* and 15s. per proof gal. The crude drugs used in the manufacture of tinctures should come in duty free, and with Colonial alcohol drugs could be made equal to the best imported. In order to encourage the manufacture of such perfumes as eau de Cologne all essential oils should come in duty free. Infants' foods should be treated as necessities of life, and should come in on the same terms as condensed milk. Medicines should come in free, and he would be sorry to see an increase in the present 15 per cent. duty. Mr. H. T. Nilhaus, general manager of the Van Riebeck Natural Mineral Water Co., submitted a lengthy statement. The duty on imported waters is 25 per cent., but if it were raised another 25 per cent. "it would mean that we, at least, would be receiving fair treatment."

## German News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MEISTER, LUCIUS & BRÜNING (Farbwerke), of Hoechst-on-Main, have devoted the sum of 10,000*l.* (200,000*m.*) to be divided among all their employés whose yearly salary is under 150*l.* as a bonus on account of the existing high price of provisions.

SUNDAY REST.—The Prussian Government has sent a circular order to all the authorities, in which the introduction of increased possibilities of Sunday rest in pharmacies is not only permitted but is to be furthered. In places where there are several pharmacies this is to be achieved by mutual agreement among the owners.

FOR SELLING MORPHINE to a lady, a Berlin druggist has been fined 25*l.*, with the option of fifty days' imprisonment, on the charge of "negligible bodily injury." An action for damages against him taken by the lady's husband is now pending. The druggist in his defence stated that he had only sold her the morphine upon her inducing him to do so by torrents of tears and never-ceasing prayers.

A SMALL COUNTRY PHARMACY in Thuringia became bankrupt, and the grand ducal adviser for medical matters proposed that it should be bought and then managed by the parishes interested. The proposal was rejected on the ground that "it must be regarded as an evil when municipalities are owners of trade enterprises, and it is not the duty of a parish to compete with its citizens on commercial grounds." This is rather hard on the Socialists, who aim to make all pharmacies in Germany public property.

AN INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION is to be held in Dresden from May till October 1909, which will show in a very comprehensive manner photographic apparatus in all its branches, and which will demonstrate the development of photography and its utility with regard to science, art, and industry. The exhibition is to be divided into the following sections: (1) Development, scientific and special use of photography; (2) photography in trade and industry; (3) amateur photography; (4) the photographic industry.

In the annual report of the German Pharmaceutical Co. for 1907 (the trading branch of the *Deutscher Apotheker Verein*) special reference is made to the satisfactory progress in scientific matters during the year. Special atten-

tion has been devoted to pharmacognosy, and, although this entailed certain inevitable expenses, yet in view of the results the Company felt justified in this outlay, and was able, thanks to the Schering Fund, to raise the capital of the Company by several hundred marks; so that the year closes with a balance of 10,000*m.* The Company now numbers 650 members, and eighteen new names are to be added to the list. On glancing back at the progress during the year, the Company feels that the result is satisfactory, and looks forward with confidence to maintaining the position which the Company has won for itself.

## Colonial and Foreign News.

ALCOHOL-DUTY AT LOURENÇO MARQUES.—A decree has been issued by the Governor-General provisionally fixing the import-duty on pure alcohol imported into Lourenço Marques by chemists for pharmaceutical and medicinal purposes at the rate of 250 reis per litre. The quantity of alcohol which may be imported by each chemist is limited to 1,000 litres per annum.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF TRINIDAD.—A meeting of this Society was held at Port of Spain on November 22, those present including Mr. John G. Ferrier, F.C.S. (President), Mr. Lewis O. Inniss (Vice-President), Mr. Geo. Cruden Dieffenthaler (Hon. Secretary), Mr. J. H. Hart (Government Botanist), Messrs. Arthur J. Taitt, S. A. Rawlins, H. S. Adams, J. A. Lompres, G. McCarthy, and J. Nelson. The Hon. Secretary read correspondence from a drug-firm in the city, which led to so lengthy a discussion that the President's paper on "The Manufacture of Galenicals" was postponed until the next meeting. A discussion on "The Ownership of Prescriptions," in which Messrs. Inniss, Rawlins, Dieffenthaler, and the President took part, showed that the consensus of opinion was that the prescription belonged to the patient. The sale by unqualified persons of carbon bisulphide for the destruction of parasol ants was likewise considered, and it was agreed that the Medical Council be again approached on the subject.

PHARMACY IN VENEZUELA.—The "Apoth. Zeitung" states that the greater part of the drug-trade in Venezuela is in the hands of Germans, and the Fatherland is also well represented among the owners of the big pharmacies. The foreigner who has passed the necessary examinations in his own country, and who desires to pursue his calling in Venezuela, must have his certificates translated into Spanish, and pay a fee of 80 pesos (12*l.* 16*s.*). Then he is permitted to enter for further examination. An introduction to some of the heads of the University facilitates matters considerably. Pharmacists in Venezuela do not deal in drugs only, but in anything else on which a good profit can be made, so that a full-fledged pharmacist may be called upon to sell copy-books, slates, school-books, lamp wicks and globes, straw hats, mustard, and a varied selection of other useful articles. Work begins at six o'clock in the morning and goes on, without interruption, until nine o'clock in the evening. There is no break in the middle of the day, and night duty is regulated by the number of qualified assistants. As there are generally only two, this means that they have night duty every other day. As a rule they are free from 5 p.m. on the off days and have every other Sunday. The salary for apprentices begins at 10 pesos (1 peso = 3*s.* 2*d.*), rising to 50 pesos, while a qualified assistant receives 60 to 80 pesos, with free board and lodging. The value of money is, however, very low, and the cost of living very high; matches, for instance, owing to the duty, cost 8*d.* per packet, beer—and bad at that—8*d.*, a shave 8*d.*, hair-cutting 1*s.* 6*d.*, etc. A wholesale drug-store is generally attached to the pharmacy, and large quantities of chemicals are imported, as there are no chemical-manufactories in the country. English and French specialities find a ready sale, but there are very few German products. Enormous quantities of quinine in all forms are consumed, castor oil is also in great demand, and sodium sulphate is a favourite remedy with the natives. The prices of the medicines are regulated by the supply and demand, the one fixed principle being "Not too cheap."



## Legal Reports.

### High Court Case.

#### DISPUTE BETWEEN DENTISTS.

IN the Edinburgh Court of Session judgment has been given by Lord Guthrie in an action raised by Frederick R. Page, L.D.S., 6 Hope Street, Edinburgh, against Benjamin Sherratt, L.D.S., 8 Castle Street, Edinburgh. Pursuer claimed payment of 250*l.* from the defender on the ground that an agreement was entered into between them, under which Sherratt was to be Page's operating assistant for three years from January 1, 1903. It was a condition of the agreement that Sherratt, in the event of the engagement being terminated, was not to start business in Edinburgh, or if he did he was to indemnify Page by a payment of 250*l.* A second agreement was come to in 1906, but Sherratt left Page's employment in January last and started business in Castle Terrace. It was in these circumstances that Page sued for 250*l.*, which Sherratt refused to pay. The defender resisted the action on the ground that the condition in the agreement founded on was contrary to public policy, and also because the pursuer had committed a breach of the contract in not paying his commission. Lord Guthrie decreed in favour of the pursuer for 250*l.*, less 104*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* due to the defender for commission, and found the pursuer entitled to expenses.

### Merchandise-marks Acts.

#### BLACK PEPPERMINT.

AT East Dereham on Friday, December 27, 1907, Albert Harrold, hawker, pleaded guilty to wilfully giving a label with an article sold by him which falsely declared the article sold. From the evidence of Police-constable Carter it appeared that the prisoner made and sold a peppermint preparation which was labelled

Black peppermint, direct from the gardens of Devonshire, strongly recommended by the medical profession for influenza, asthma, and other ailments. To be taken with water. None genuine without this label. Established 1782.

Then followed the name of a firm which was found to be non-existent. The defendant offered to sell a bottle of this to the witness, stating that he did not make it himself but got it "from the firm." He, however, had made it himself, apparently while going his rounds, filling the old bottles which he got from purchasers.—Another witness was Mr. Edward Peck, chemist, East Dereham, who stated that defendant had purchased best oil of peppermint and spirit of wine from him on several occasions for some weeks past. He purchased 6½*l.* worth at a time. Six bottles such as those produced would be the limit that such a quantity would make.—Defendant stated that he made the mixture from a recipe he got from a gentleman staying in Dereham during the summer.—The Chairman said the case was a very serious one, the label implying a guarantee that the mixture was made by the firm mentioned thereon. The peppermint used was no doubt excellent, but the water might be full of microbes, and very dangerous to health. A fine of 5*l.*, and costs, was imposed, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### MALT VINEGAR.

AT Acton on January 1, Edward Boland, of Park Road, East Acton, was summoned for selling as malt vinegar an article which, on analysis, proved to contain 70 per cent. of acetic acid and 30 per cent. malt vinegar.—Mr. Walter Tyler, the Middlesex inspector, said it was the first case of its kind he had had to bring before the Bench, and he stated that malt vinegar should be made from malt and barley, while vinegar pure and simple was made from acetic acid with colouring matter. Malt vinegar should not contain any diluted acetic acid.—The inspector who purchased the sample said he asked for a pint of malt vinegar, and paid 2*d.* for the article.—Mr. Tyler produced the certificate of the analysis, and stated that 1 lb. of acetic acid cost 4*d.*, and would make 2 gals. of ordinary vinegar.

Defendant said the vinegar was described as wood vinegar, and was sold as received.

The defendant was fined 20*s.*

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* ALBERT EDWARD HUMPHREYS, trading as a Chemist and Tobacconist at 82 High Street, Portmadoc.—The Official Receiver of the Chester Bankruptcy Court, in a report to the creditors, states that he has completed the winding-up of the estate. After meeting preferential claims and the costs, there is a sum available to pay to the unsecured creditors a first and final dividend of 2*s.* 7*d.* in the pound.

*Re* WILLIAM HENRY CALVERT, trading as a Chemist and Druggist at 94 Westgate, Rotherham.—Reporting on the realisation of this bankrupt's estate (particulars of which have been given in former issues) the Official Receiver of the Grimsby Bankruptcy Court states that the assets, after meeting the costs and preferential claims, have produced sufficient for the payment of a first and final dividend of 2*s.* 5½*d.* in the pound to the unsecured creditors.

## New Companies and Company News.

SMITH & ANDREWS, LTD.—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of artificial teethmakers, teeth-extractors, dental mechanics, etc., carried on at 83-4 High Street, Worcester, as "Smith & Andrews."

IMPERIAL TEETH ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Registered in Guernsey. Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*s.* shares (20,000 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of dentists and dental surgeons. The first directors are E. Kenyon-Collis Chapman, K. G. Bourne, H. T. Bricknell, and A. E. Rogers.

TERSAI, LTD.—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. F. Crutch and N. M. Shattock and to carry on the business of analytical, consulting, and manufacturing chemists and general manufacturers, referred in the said agreement (being the business formerly carried on at 26 Norfolk Place, Shoreditch, as Gliddon & Co.).

OTHER COMPANIES REGISTERED.—E. Burford & Co., Ltd., to acquire the business of E. Burford & Co., vinegar, salt, and acid merchants, etc., 5 Glengall Road, Old Kent Road, S.E. (capital 500*l.*).—No. 7 Prince's Avenue, Ltd., to take over the nursing home of Mary B. Davies, 7 Prince's Avenue, Liverpool (capital 2,000*l.*).

BAISS BROS. & STEVENSON, LTD.—The dividend warrants due on the 5½-per-cent. preference shares were posted this week.

LONDON PRODUCE CLEARING HOUSE.—The directors recommend a dividend of 3*s.* 6*d.* per share on 75,000 ordinary shares and 25*l.* per share on 100 founders' shares, both less income-tax, carrying forward about 23,600*l.*, against which there is at present a depreciation on investments of about 5,000*l.*

GERMAN MEAT EXTRACT.—A company has been formed at Dusseldorf under the title of the Deutsche Farm Gesellschaft, for the acquisition and working of lands and mining properties, the carrying on of agricultural operations and cattle-raising, and participation in industrial and commercial undertakings of all kinds. The share capital amounts to 250,000*l.*, and the founders of the company are Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., Herr L. Delbrück, of Berlin; Mr. Maurice Glyn, banker, of London; Mr. C. E. Gunther, banker, of London; Mr. Wilhelm von Mallinckrodt, of Antwerp; and Count von Schwerin, of Lowitz.

PARK'S DRUG STORES, LTD.—The report of the directors, which was presented at the annual meeting of the company at 65 Harmond Street, London, N.W., on December 31, 1907, shows that a sum of 10,194*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* stands to the credit of the profit-and-loss account, which includes 469*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* brought forward from last year and 598*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* interest on investments. The assets include goodwill 12,150*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, leases 9,488*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, debtors and cash 5,137*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, stock, plant, and fixtures at warehouse and thirty-four branches 75,508*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*. The sum of 505*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* required for the depreciation of leases has been met out of revenue, as well as 850*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* expended on repairs and renewals. There have also been appropriated out of the profits of the year 417*l.* 18*s.* to the fixture, depreciation, and reserve fund, and 150*l.* to the stock reserve fund. After these allowances the available net balance for the year amounted to 5,015*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, out of which have been paid the interim dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The balance remaining is 2,924*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, and from this a final dividend for the year on the preference shares, amounting to 1,179*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, less income-tax, was paid last October. It was recommended that 500*l.* be placed to the general reserve fund, and that a final dividend of 3 per cent., less income-tax, be paid on the ordinary shares for the half-year, leaving a balance of 321*l.* to be carried forward. The reserve funds stand at 13,814*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*. The business at the general meeting, when this report was adopted, included the re-election of Mr. Warnford Davis, the retiring director. An appeal was also



made for more capital. Mr. J. Fuerst called attention to a prejudice which he said existed against drug-stores in the matter of dispensing prescriptions. He had heard it stated that very day that if anybody wanted a prescription made up he would take it to an ordinary retail chemist rather than to a drug-store. In that matter the public, he added, were entirely wrong, if they thought that the company did not get through as many drugs as did an ordinary retail chemist. On the contrary, he had no hesitation in saying that they got through a vastly greater quantity of fresh drugs than any ordinary retail chemist; indeed, anybody taking their prescriptions to Park's Drug-stores would not only have every chance of getting it made up from good, fresh drugs, such as were prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia, but he would also be sure of getting it made up correctly. Mr. John Murison, the managing director, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, admitted that some prejudice existed in regard to stores' dispensing, but the company had dispensed some quarter of a million prescriptions during the year. At some of their branches they dispensed as many as 200 prescriptions daily. No one could use better drugs than they. They had in their service one of the best analysts in the City of London, and not a single crude drug entered the warehouse which was not assayed and tested by that expert before passing into manufacture. Every finished product was also carefully tested before being sent out to the branches. Moreover, they had a system which should give the public perfect confidence. Not a single prescription was dispensed and sent out from any of their stores which did not bear a label or docket initialed by two qualified chemists—the manager of the branch and the dispenser. Not a single poison went in a prescription or was weighed out without being checked by the manager, and they had never during the whole of their career had a single case brought against them for incorrect dispensing. They had dozens of check samples taken every month under the Food and Drugs Acts, and not a single prosecution had been instituted against the company.

## Births.

**DURNO.**—At 314 Sangley Road, Catford, London, S.E., on December 27, 1907, the wife of Duncan M. Durno, chemist and druggist, of a son.

**JONES.**—At Colwyn Bay, on December 26, the wife of D. Llewelyn Jones, dispensing chemist, Ivy Buildings, of a son.

## Marriages.

**JOHNSTONE—MUNRO.**—At Balvraid House, Dornoch, on December 26, 1907, by the Rev. A. Gillon Macalpine, Robert R. Johnstone, chemist, Dornoch, to Margaret, sixth daughter of the late Andrew Munro, timber merchant, Dornoch.

**McLAREN—KERSHAW.**—At Regent's Park, Prestwick, Ayrshire, on Christmas Day, by the Rev. David Alan Reid, B.D., Monkton Parish Church, Alexander McLaren, chemist, Liverpool, son of the late Alexander Duff McLaren, Greenock, to Mabel, younger daughter of the late James Osborne Kershaw, Glasgow.

**RUNDLE—WHEATLEY.**—At All Saints', East Finchley, on January 1, by the Rev. Arthur T. Segger, A.K.C., Charles Rundle, chemist and druggist, Walthamstow, to Eleanor Jane (Nell), only daughter of the late George Wheatley, of Amiens, France, and Maida Vale, London.

## Deaths.

**ABERNETHY.**—At Cadoxton-juxta-Barry, on December 30, 1907, Mr. John Abernethy, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-three. Deceased passed the Modified examination in 1868, and had carried on business in Cadoxton for over twenty years. He leaves a widow and daughter.

**CALLARD.**—At Pontamman House, Ammanford, on December 21, 1907, Mr. Samuel Callard, proprietor of the Pontamman Chemical-works, aged sixty. Mr. Callard was a member of the Ammanford Urban Council and a school manager.

**FISHER.**—At 8 Lind Road, Sutton, Surrey, on December 26, 1907, Mr. James Fisher, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-six.

**GARROD.**—At 10 Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W., on December 28, 1907, Sir Alfred Baring Garrod, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, aged eighty-eight. Sir Alfred Garrod was the oldest surviving member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, having been elected in 1856. At that time he was a leading authority in materia medica, the first edition of his "Essentials of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and the Pharmacopœias" having been published in the year previous to his election, and in 1852 he had edited the eleventh edition of Anthony Todd Thomson's "London Dispensatory." When his "Essentials" was first published he had commenced the study of rheumatism and gout, and in 1855 published a paper on a new mode of treating acute rheumatism, which was followed in later years by similar studies, treatises on gout and uric acid predominating. One of the papers published in 1889 was on the value of small doses of sulphur given for lengthened periods, and this resulted in the well-known Garrod's lozenge, which has been officialised as trochiscus sulphuris, B.P. Sir Alfred Garrod was the son of Mr. R. Garrod, of Ipswich, and was born there on May 13, 1819, being educated at Ipswich Grammar School. He received his medical education at University College, London. He graduated as a M.D. of the London University in 1843. Some years later he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at King's College and was one of the medical staff of King's College Hospital, and lectured on clinical medicine there for many years. He had been one of physicians of University College Hospital up to 1863. In 1887 he was knighted. Sir Alfred enjoyed a very large practice as a consulting physician, especially in regard to gout and rheumatism, and his professional abilities were recognised by the bestowal of many honours upon him. He retired from practice several years ago. His son, Dr. A. E. Garrod, F.R.C.P., has taken up a similar line of studies, saving materia medica and therapeutics, in which the name of Sir A. B. Garrod will long be honourably remembered as an investigator and observer, especially for his studies on guaiacum, belladonna, henbane, lithia salts, and sulphur.

**HANBURY.**—In London, on December 23, 1907, Mr. W. Hanbury, formerly in business as a chemist and druggist at Rayleigh, Essex. Deceased died in the Middlesex Hospital after undergoing an operation for cancer.

**HORNBY.**—At Paignton, on December 26, 1907, Mr. Robert Wm. Hornby, formerly in business as a chemist and druggist in Market Street, Darwen, aged fifty.

**JOHNSTON.**—At Fremantle, West Australia, on November 21, 1907, Margaret Jane Milne, eldest daughter of the late Robert Johnston, chemist, Musselburgh.

**KEIR.**—At Falkirk, on December 28 (the result of burning injuries), Mr. Thomas Keir, chemist.

**LISSAR.**—Supplementary to our brief notice last week of the death on December 22, 1907, of Professor Lassar, the well-known Berlin dermatologist, we may state that a week before his death Professor Lassar set out one evening in a motor, which he drove himself, to deliver a lecture at the Landwirtschaftlichen Hochschule, Berlin. As he turned out of one street to cross another a carriage collided with his motor, and the Professor was thrown out, sustaining a severe injury to the back of his head and bruises round the ribs. At first it appeared as though there were no great cause for anxiety, but complications set in, an abscess forming and necessitating an operation, after which the patient never recovered consciousness. Professor Lassar was just entering on his fifty-ninth year.

**MARSHALL.**—On December 25, 1907, Annie, the beloved wife of Mr. George A. Marshall (Messrs. Marshall & French), of Deerpark, Coventry Park, Streatham, and 37 Mincing Lane.

**MILL.**—At Whitton, N.S.W., on November 15, 1907, Mr. George Mill, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-five. The deceased was a native of Guthrie, N.B., and a brother of Mr. Mill, of Shield & Mill, chemists, Arbroath, with whom he served his apprenticeship. He passed the Minor examination in Edinburgh on December 16, 1875, and was for some years an assistant with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., afterwards being in business on his own account in Edinburgh. He emigrated to Australia, and after holding good

appointments in Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand, obtained in 1898 by ballot a homestead selection of 640 acres in New South Wales, on which he had since earned a precarious living by renting grass. He met his death in a dreadful manner, being found near his camp-fire with clothing burnt from foot to head, nothing but the neckband of his shirt remaining.

**PRIESTLEY.**—At Waterfoot, Rossendale, on December 25, 1907, Mr. J. Priestley, representative of R. Parkinson & Sons, manufacturing chemists, Burnley, aged sixty-one years.

**SPENCE.**—At "Dalfield," Arthog Road, Sale, Lancashire, on December 31, 1907, Mr. Francis Mudie Spence, aged seventy years. Mr. Spence was the head of the well-known firm of Peter Spence & Sons, chemical manufacturers, of Newton Heath. Since its foundation the firm have been noted as makers of alum, and are at present the largest producers of alum salts.

**THOMSON.**—At 20 Almond Bank Terrace, Edinburgh, on December 22, 1907, Euphemia Borthwick Thomson, widow of Mr. Thomas A. Thomson, chemist, aged twenty-nine.

**WHELDON.**—Suddenly at 149 Ashton Old Road, Openshaw, Manchester, on December 25, 1907, Mr. Joseph Wheeldon, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-four.

## Recent Wills.

THE late Mr. Thomas Berry, head of a Harpurhey firm of blacking-manufacturers, left estate valued at 350,737/. His brother William, also of the same firm, died in June 1895, and left estate valued at 259,557/.

**MR. ROBERT GILCHRIST**, chemist and druggist, of 1 Gladstone Street, Scarborough, late managing director of Messrs. J. M. Crosby & Co., Ltd., who died on December 2, aged forty-three years, left estate valued at 450/. 17s. gross. Letters of administration with will have been granted to his widow, Mrs. Jane Gilchrist.

**MR. WILLIAM SEWARD**, 104 Park Street, Hereford, chemist and druggist, who died on October 8, left estate valued at 2,037/. 8s. 9d. gross. Probate of his will has been granted to his son, Mr. Wm. Joseph Seward, M.B., medical superintendent of the London County Asylum at Colney Hatch, New Southgate, Middlesex.

**MR. WILLIAM HENRY MABB**, of Sedbergh House, Patrington, Hull, retired chemist, who died on October 18, aged ninety-three years, left estate valued at 1,403/. 16s. 4d. gross, with net personalty 1,369/. 10s. 2d. Probate of his will has been granted to Mr. James Willis Mills, of Beverley, solicitor, and Mr. John Tinegate, of 421 Beverley Road, Hull, late bank manager.

**MR. RICHARD MURRAY**, of 25 Newark Street, Walton, Liverpool, for sixty years with Messrs. J. Muspratt & Sons, of the United Alkali Co., who died on August 21, aged seventy-four years, intestate and a widower, left estate of the gross value of 1,026/. 6s. 8d., of which 999/. 13s. 8d. is net personalty. Letters of administration have been granted to his son, Mr. George Murray.

**LORD KELVIN'S** will has been the subject of newspaper comment this week. It is entirely in the holograph of his lordship, and covers about twenty sheets of ordinary private correspondence paper. His whole means and estate, including his property of Netherhall, Largs, and his house in London, pass to his widow, Lady Kelvin, absolutely, with the exception of a legacy of 5,000/. to the University of Glasgow, which is to be applied by the Senate of the University for promoting research and teaching in physical science in connection with natural philosophy. The estate is said to be under one million sterling.

**JAMAICA NOTES.**—We learn from the "Bulletin" of the Jamaica Department of Agriculture that the Governor has approved of the Government chemist's proposal for the establishment of a rat virus service and for carrying out work for testing the varieties of rat virus in the market. In the districts of Mulgrave and Retirement in northern St. Elizabeth, a vanilla has been found in the woods, and this Mr. Fawcett has ascertained is *Vanilla anaromatica*. He states that it is quite common to find this native species bearing pods.

## Trade Notes.

**MESSRS. J. & J. COLMAN, LTD.**, 108 Cannon Street, London, E.C., intimate a change in the prices of Robinson's Patent Barley and Patent Groats.

**MR. HENRY WHEELER**, 9 Great Tower Street, London, E.C., has been appointed by the East Surrey Water Co., as selling agent for their chalk precipitate, in succession to Messrs. Thomas Farmer & Co., Ltd.

**BOVRIL** it is by a majority of 94,640 votes, and Mrs. Brain, of Shirehampton, near Bristol, gave the exact number of the majority, which entitles her to the first prize of 100/. offered by Bovril, Ltd.

**MESSRS. P. BEIERSDORF & Co.**, of 7 and 8 Idol Lane, E.C., direct our attention to the fact that their telegraphic address is "Pebecol London" and their telephone number "Central 5385," and not those inadvertently printed on p. 190 of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1908. Subscribers will oblige by correcting their diaries to that effect.

**APPROVED DISINFECTANTS.**—H.M. Office of Works and the Board of Trade (Marine Department) have both approved, under their new regulations, of "Sanitas-Okol" as a disinfectant with a germicidal co-efficient, 20 to 22, according to the Rideal-Walker method of standardisation; it has also received the approval of the Admiralty.

**PACKED PHARMACEUTICALS.**—The new edition of the price list of packed medicines issued by Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E., has been published. It contains particulars and illustrations of some hundreds of these articles, and is well worth studying by keen chemists, who should write to the firm for a copy of it.

**LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA SOLIDS.**—Black mercurial lotion solids have been brought out by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C. One of the solids powdered and shaken with an ounce of water makes a lotion corresponding to lotio hydrarg. nigr. B.P., except that there is needed the addition of 24 minims of glycerin. The solids are put up in bottles of twenty-five.

**P.A.T.A. PROTECTED.**—The additions to the P.A.T.A. list in December were Allen & Hanburys' Veterinary Cresolene, Bishop's Varalettes and other preparations, T. Christy & Co.'s Poudre Pencil and Frostilla, Curry's Tonic Digestive Tablets, Genoform, Gibbs' Eau de Cologne Soap, Mecca pastilles, Parke, Davis & Co.'s Menthol Pine Inhalant, Saunders' Bloom of Ninon and other preparations, Smaxe, Thompson & Capper's Akrol.

**"PRACTICAL ADVERTISING."**—Many hints on general advertising are contained in the handsome guide issued under this name by Mather & Crowther, Ltd., of New Bridge Street, E.C. Much information also is to be found regarding the newspapers, periodicals, and other advertising mediums published in the United Kingdom. The colonial newspapers, etc., are likewise detailed, and taken all in all the amount of useful information put before practical advertisers is unusually comprehensive.

**AN UP-TO-DATE SHOP.**—We referred in a recent issue to the fine new pharmacy which Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., of Birmingham, had fitted up for Messrs. T. H. Jenkins & Co., of Stone. The fitters now supplement our brief note with an excellent photograph of the shop-front, which appears in our advertisement-pages. From this picture it will be seen that it is possible to combine the best traditions of pharmacy in matters of taste with modern methods of displaying goods. The result is a credit to the fitters, and Messrs. Jenkins say so in a letter to them, also reproduced in our advertisement-pages. We understand that Mr. Thomas Barclay took a great personal interest in this piece of work.

**SERUM AGENCY.**—Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., inform us that they have been appointed agents for the serums made by the "Istituto per lo Studio e la Cura della Tuberculosis e di altre Malattie Infettive" in Genoa, under the control of the Italian Government and in charge of Professor Maragliano, the well-known bacteriologist. The chief serums are: Anti-diphtheritic serum (Behring's method); anti-streptococcic serum (Marmorek's method);



anti-tubercle serum (Maragliano). The particularly interesting serum or anti-toxin that has been evolved most recently is the last-named, which has been tested with favourable results in the Royal Hospital attached to the University of Genoa.

APHRODINE is the name under which Yohimbine (Spiegel) is now placed on the market. To the "Veterinary Journal" of December 1907 Mr. O. A. Elias, F.C.S., contributes notes on the therapeutic use of the drug in the treatment of impotence in man or animals. For stud purposes the following are the doses administered: Horses and cattle, 0.05 gram; pigs, 0.01 gram; sheep and goats, 0.01 gram; dogs up to 22 lb., 0.00025 gram; dogs up to 55 lb., 0.001 gram; and dogs over 55 lb., 0.0025 gram. We gather from Mr. Elias's useful epitome of twenty-three published papers that aphrodine is also used with success in cases of sterility in female animals. Messrs. Chas. Zimmermann & Co., 9 and 10 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C., are agents for the remedy.

"THE PRESCRIBER."—We have received from Mr. Thomas Stephenson, F.C.S., 137 George Street, Edinburgh, the first number of the second volume of this dainty and useful publication. It is a monthly journal dealing with therapeutics, pharmacology and new remedies, and the idea underlying it is to relieve medical practitioners of the tedium of wading through medical journals of all countries, and to present them with digests of all that is new or important. In this new volume a therapeutic summary and index to current literature is commenced. This is concise, and as to references complete, while the points on treatment are intelligently presented. The publication is especially interesting from the fact that it has originated with a pharmacist, who has the friendly co-operation of medical practitioners in enhancing its utility. Mr. Stephenson tells us that many dispensing chemists get "The Prescriber."

## Personalities.

MR. OBADIAH WILLIAM CATFORD, chemist and druggist, Crewkerne, has been nominated to fill a casual vacancy on the Urban District Council.

MR. R. R. MARTIN, of Messrs. Martin, Elgar, Ltd., Cape Town, has been in London this week, and sails on January 3 from Southampton to South Africa.

THE Staffs County Education Committee have appointed Mr. John Averill, pharmaceutical chemist, Stafford, a governor of the Stafford Girls' High School.

It was announced on New Year's Day that Mr. Malcolm Morris, F.R.C.S., the well-known dermatologist, has received from the King the honour of K.C.V.O.

MR. HENRY ROBERTS, managing director of Joseph Crossfield & Sons, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Warrington, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Cheshire.

DR. C. M. LUXMORE, Ph.C., of the University College, Reading, has completed an investigation of the composition of Doreet soils, upon which he has been engaged for many years.

MR. THEODORE RANSOM, of Hitchin, who has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Herts, is not connected with the firm of Messrs. W. Ransom & Son, manufacturing chemists, of Hitchin.

THE name of Mr. F. J. Martin, chemist and druggist, 6 Selborne Road, Ilford, should have been included in the list of those who passed the general and visual optics examination of the Spectacle-makers' Company.

MR. NORMAN F. WOODCOCK, Wood Green, son of Mr. Page Woodcock, passed both the visual and general and sight-testing examinations of the Spectacle-makers' Company. His name was omitted from the list published last week.

MR. CYRIL N. SEEDHOUSE, son of Mr. Wm. Seedhouse, chemist, Newmarket, on December 26, 1907, won the Captain's prize (a handsome silver flask) on the Newmarket Golf Links. His father last year gained the Challenge Cup with two silver medals on the same course.

MR. THOMAS TYRER, F.I.C., F.C.S., had a pleasant surprise at Christmas when a delegation of the staff and employes of Stirling Chemical Works presented him with an

illuminated address and a gold watch, the latter to replace the one stolen from him recently by garotters.

MR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, M.A., F.L.S., delivered a Christmas lecture for children under the auspices of the Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire, at the University Museum, Oxford, Saturday, December 28, his subject being "The Oxford Pageant."

MR. J. C. H. RUMSEY, Ph.C., 481 Lordship Lane, S.E., was one of the pharmacists who were successful in passing the Spectacle-makers' Company's examinations in general and visual optics, and in sight-testing. His name should have been included in the lists published in the *C. & D.* of December 28, 1907.

MR. WALTER FORBES, formerly an active member of the West Ham Chemists' Association, has just resigned his position as manager of the drug department of Messrs. Francis & Son, Ltd., Brixton, Balham, Norwood, and Streatham, on account of impaired health. He left Southampton on New Year's Day by the *Oceanic* for New York, whence he will journey to Point Loma, Cal., to reside for a year at the Universal Brotherhood Settlement.

A PATHETIC interest is attached to a note in "Nature" last week referring to an account of the chemical examination, by Mr. E. A. Mann and Dr. W. H. Ince, of certain West Australian poison plants. This investigation was interrupted by Dr. Ince's untimely death. He and Mr. Mann had ascertained that about fifty poisonous plants occur in the State, of which several belonging to the genera *Gastrolobium* and *Oxylobium* are regarded as the most general sources of stock poisoning.

THE New Year number of the "Wizard of the North," the witty Dundee paper edited by Mr. James Russell, chemist, contains a full-page engraving of Mr. Alexander Govan, the venerable pharmacist, who was formerly proprietor of the business of Messrs. Smith & Govan, St. Andrews. Mr. Govan was apprenticed to the trade in 1838, when fourteen years of age, and retired in 1885. We published a biography of Mr. Govan in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, July 26, 1902.

THE many friends of Mr. C. Goddard Clarke, M.P., will regret to learn that he is again laid aside by indisposition. He returned to England four or five weeks ago in much improved health as the result of a prolonged rest on the Continent, but he subsequently contracted a chill, and the doctor has forbidden him to leave the house for some time to come. He was therefore unable to preside over a Bohemian concert which he provided for the members of the Peckham Liberal Club on New Year's Eve.

MR. FRANK E. ACUTT, whose visit to London along with Mr. Woolnough, of Sydney, N.S.W., was recently referred to, called at 42 Cannon Street the other day, and letters to him may be addressed here. Mr. Acutt served his apprenticeship to pharmacy at Wincanton, and after experience elsewhere in England he went to the United States in 1892. There he got a position with Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., and was sent by them to Australia as a representative. He has since travelled over the whole Australian continent and in New Zealand. Now he joins Mr. Woolnough in his new venture as manufacturers' agent.

WE mentioned last week (p. 974) that Mr. T. M. Ridley, Carlisle, had been awarded the Raphael prize as the result of the recent examination of the Spectacle-makers' Company. Mr. Ridley is twenty-two years of age, and served his apprenticeship with his father. He came to London in January 1906 to study at the South London School of Pharmacy for the Minor examination, and secured two silver medals for chemistry and dispensing. After passing the Minor he took a course at Bloomsbury Square for the Major, securing a certificate for chemistry at the school examinations. He then filled a position as assistant with Messrs. Blake, Sandford & Blake, Dover Street, London, W., and is now assisting his father at Carlisle, where a new optical branch has been opened under his charge.

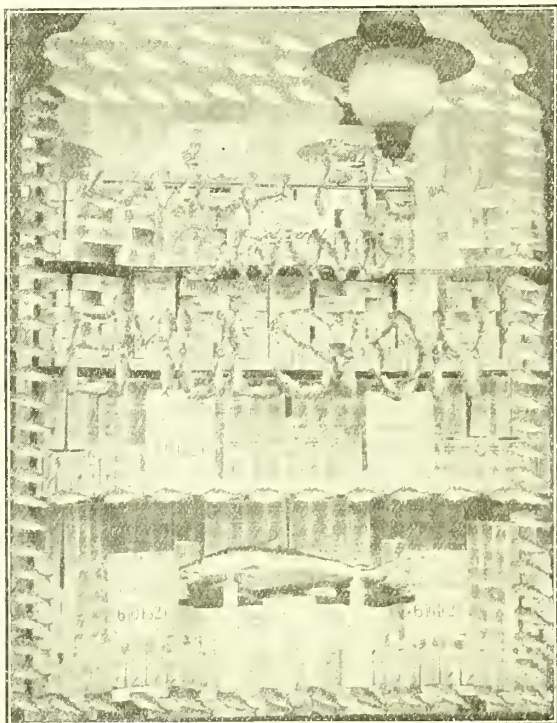
CHINA TEA OIL.—The Acting Commissioner of Customs at Santuao, China, in his report for 1906, states that the export of tea oil from that port in 1906 amounted to 7,009 piculs, against 6,385 piculs in the preceding year. Locally it is sold at from \$10 to \$12 per picul of 133½ lb.

## Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs. We pay for what we use.

### An Emulsion Window.

We published some time ago a summer window exhibited by Mr. J. Milner, of East Greenwich, and now give a winter window designed by the same chemist, the subject being the seasonable cod-liver oil emulsion. Mr. Milner points out that want of contrast in the window prevents a good picture being taken.



The wording on the window is done in paper fishes, and the big fish is painted a bright gold. This show attracted a good deal of attention, so that the object of such window displays was attained.

## Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**Benzoic and Cinnamic Acids.**—Seoville writing to the "Amer. Jour. Phar.," 1907, 549, on the detection of these acids, states that the best test for distinguishing between them is the manganese one. Manganous salts give a white precipitate with cinnamates, which gradually becomes crystalline. No precipitate is found with benzoates, even in moderately strong solutions. The precipitate forms slowly with cinnamates, but is quite delicate. Weak solutions should be allowed to stand for an hour at least.

**Solandrine.**—A new mydriatic alkaloid: Dr. J. M. Petrie has communicated to the Linnean Society of New South Wales an account of an alkaloid obtained from *Solandra lavis*, to which he gives the name "solandrine." The alkaloid belongs to the atropine group, and resembles hyoscyne, but differs from it and its aurochloride in not reddening phenolphthalein, and it yields atropic acid instead of tropic acid when hydrolysed. Though the exact constitution of the alkaloid has not been worked out, the results afford evidence of the existence of a tropeine alkaloid in the plant.

## Prescription Problem.

THE prescription which was given in this column in our issue for December 21, 1907, was one of the most unpromising scrawls that have appeared. "Xrayser" writes: "Your prescription problem this week comes apparently from Cairo. It might have been found in the Pyramids. I have never seen a worse." The following is the translation of the script, and with this key there is less difficulty in deciphering the handwriting:

Potion au

Acide lactique	...	...	1 gram
Sirup d'anis	...	...	30 gram
Eau	...	...	70 gram

Une cuillerée à café chaque heure.

The response has not been large, the replies coming mainly from abroad—cards reached us from Antwerp, Biarritz, Brussels, Davos, Geneva, Ghent, Mentone, Nice, Paris, and Tanta—but the correct solution was not arrived at by any competitor. The latter half of the directions was the difficulty which no one could overcome, although some came near the solution. The beginning of the prescription, "Potion au," was in several cases given as "Mr. John," this translation not being confined to the English competitors. We may add that the transcription given above was supplied by a chemist who is familiar with the medical man's writing, and we have no doubt that the directions are correctly deciphered. We shall carry over the prizes which were promised in this competition to the next exercise, which is the following:

*Handwritten prescription:*  
 1. Acid. H. Dr. 1/2  
 2. 1/2  
 3. 1/2  
 4. 1/2  
 5. 1/2  
 6. 1/2  
 7. 1/2  
 8. 1/2  
 9. 1/2  
 10. 1/2

We offer at least three prizes for correct transcriptions of above, reserving the awards for (1) London and home counties, (2) the Provinces, (3) Scotland, Ireland and abroad. In making the awards we take note of the time when the postcards are received.

## Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

- 62/26. Who are the makers of alginic acid?
- 69/55. London agents for the Faultless Rubber Co.
- 66/70. What is Irpe and where can it be obtained?
- 68/60. Address of makers of auto-spray for disinfectants.
- 69/63. Manufacturers of bird-cage glasses and fountains.
- 66/55. Where can Murdock's essence for horses and pure antivasol be obtained?
- 58/41. What is sulphur-naphthol or where can it be obtained?



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### The Apothecary in "Romeo and Juliet"

(whom last week we noted "culling of simples" in a street of Mantua) has furnished many scores of pharmaceutical speakers and writers with an apt quotation, and is, besides, a favourite illustration of the scrupulous care which Shakespeare bestowed on the revision of his dramas. The story on which the play is founded is well known. It was written by an Italian novelist, Luigi da Porto, of Vicenza, and was entitled "La Giuletta." This author died in 1529. In Giralamo de la Corte's "History of Verona," published at Venice in 1549, it is given and stated to be a true story. An English translation of it in rhyme by Arthur Brooke appeared in 1562, and a prose translation by Painter some time later. The version by Brooke is entitled "The Tragicall Historie of Romeus and Juliet," and it is from this that Shakespeare took not only the incidents, but, as will be seen, some of his expressions. Brooke describes Romeus in Mantua, resolved to die, and looking for a shop where he may buy poison.

#### Brooke's Version, 1562.

And then from street to street he wand'reth up and down  
To see if he in any place may find in all the town  
A salve meet for his sore, an oil fit for his wound,  
And seeking long, alas, too soon, the thing he sought he found,

An apothecary sat unbusied at his door,  
Whom by his heavy countenance he guessed to be poor;  
And in his shop he saw his boxes were but few,  
And in his window of his wares there was so small a shew.  
Wherefore our Romeus assuredly hath thought  
What by no friendship could be got with money should be bought.

For needy lack is like the poor man to compel  
To sell that which the city's law forbiddeth him to sell.  
Then by the hand he drew the needy man apart  
And with the sight of glittering gold inflamed well his heart.  
"Take fifty crowns of gold (quoth he) I give them thee  
So that before I part from thence thou shalt deliver me  
Some poison strong that may in less than half an hour  
Kill him whose wretched hap shall be the poison to devour."  
The wretch by covetise is won and doth assent  
To sell the thing whose sake ere long too late he doth repent.  
In haste he poison sought and closely he it bound  
And then began in whisp'ring voice thus in his ear to round:  
"Fair Sir (quoth he), be sure this is the speeding gear,  
And more there is than you shall need; for half of that is there

Will serve, I undertake, in less than half an hour  
To kill the strongest man alive. Such is the poison's power."  
This is the scene from Shakespeare's first quarto edition, 1597:

As I do remember  
Here dwells a pothecarie whom oft I noted  
As I past by, whose needie shop is stuft  
With beggarly accounts of empty boxes.  
And on the same an Aligarta hangs,  
Olde ends of packthred, and cakes of roses  
Are thinly strewed to make up a show.  
Here as I noted thus with myselfe I thought:  
Ah, if a man should need a poison now,  
(Whose present sale is death in Mantua),  
Here he might buy it. This thought of mine  
Did but forerunne my need; and hereabout he dwells.  
Being holiday the beggar's shop is shut.  
What ho! Apothecary! Come forth I say.

AP. Who calls? What would you, Sir?  
ROM. Here's twenty ducats.  
Give me a dram of some such speeding gerd  
As will despatch the weary taker's life  
As suddenly as powder being fired  
From forth a cannon's mouth.

AP. Such drugs I have, I must of force confesse,  
But yet the law is death to those that sell them.  
ROM. Art thou so bare and full of poverty,  
And dost thou fear to violate the law?  
The law is not thy friend nor the law's friend,  
And therefore make no conscience of the law.  
Upon thy back hangs ragged misery  
And starved famine dwelleth in thy cheeks.

AP. My poverty but not my will consents.  
ROM. I pay thy poverty but not thy will.  
AP. Hold, take you this, and put it  
In any liquid thing you will, and it will serve,  
Had you the lives of twenty men.

ROM. Hold, take this gold, worse poison to men's souls  
Than this which thou hast given me. Go hie thee hence,  
Go, buy thee cloathes and get thee into flesh;  
Come cordial and not poison, go with me  
To Juliet's grave, for there must I use thee.

Shakespeare was a busy man in 1597 and in the years before and about that date when he was preparing novelties for his theatre. Later he had more leisure, and it is interesting to notice how artistically he fills out his original sketch with only just such details as make the ideas more vivid. In this scene there are no new ideas, but scarcely a line is left untouched. A comparison of the title-pages in the two editions is amusing and at the same time instructive. In 1597 it reads: "An Excellent Conceited Tragedie of Romeo and Juliet as it hath been often (with great applause) plaid publicly." In 1609 it is toned down to "The most Excellent and Lamentable Tragedie of Romeo and Juliet as it hath been sundri times publicly Acted." The omission of the parenthetic "(with great applause)" is significant. The poet knows he no longer needs meretricious advertisement. The scene as we have it in our books is very similar to the version in the third quarto, 1609:

ROM. I do remember an apothecary  
And hereabouts he dwells—whom late I noted  
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,  
Culling of simples; meager were his looks,  
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones;  
And in his needy shop a tortoise hung,  
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins,  
Of ill-shap'd fishes; and about his shelves  
A beggarly account of empty boxes,  
Green earthen pots, bladders, and musty seeds,  
Remnants of packthread, and old cakes of roses—  
Were thinly scatter'd to make up a show.  
Noting this penury, to myself I said—  
An if a man did need a poison now,  
Whose sale is present death in Mantua,  
Here lives a caitiff wretch would sell it him.  
O, this same thought did but fore-run my need;  
And this same needy man must sell it me.  
As I remember this should be the house;  
Being holiday, the beggar's shop is shut—  
What ho! Apothecary!

AP. Who calls so loud?  
ROM. Come hither, man. I see that thou art poor;  
Hold, there is forty ducats; let me have  
A dram of poison; such soon-speeding gear  
As will disperse itself through all the veins,  
That the life-weary taker may fall dead;  
And that the trunk may be discharg'd of breath—  
As violently as hasty powder fired  
Doth hurry from the fatal cannon's womb.  
AP. Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law  
Is death to any he that utters them.  
ROM. Art thou so bare, and full of wretchedness,  
And fears't to die? famine is in thy cheeks,  
Need and oppression starveth in thy eyes,  
Contempt and beggary hangs upon thy back.  
The world is not thy friend, nor the world's law;  
The world affords no law to make thee rich;  
Then be not poor, but break it, and take this.  
AP. My poverty but not my will consents.  
ROM. I pray thy poverty and not thy will.  
AP. Put this in any liquid thing you will  
And drink it off; and if you had the strength  
Of twenty men, it would despatch you straight.  
ROM. There is thy gold, worse poison to men's souls  
Doing more murders in this loathsome world  
Than these poor compounds that thou may'st not sell.  
I sell thee poison, thou hast sold me none.  
Farewell; buy food, and get thyself in flesh.  
Come cordial, and not poison; go with me  
To Juliet's grave, for there I must use thee.

Two lines in the accepted version have been the subject of much controversy, sometimes of an acrimonious character among critics. Both sides quote one or other of the early editions in support of their contentions. One of the lines is "Need and oppression starveth in thy eyes." It is fiercely held that "starveth" in this expression should be "stareth." And in the famous line "I pray thy poverty and not thy will," ordinary readers naturally think "pay" should be substituted for "pray." The defenders of the quoted versions contemptuously reply that it is because we are only commonsense people and not poets that we cannot rise to the height of appreciating the meaning of the more recondite phrases that makes us suggest the emendations.

"Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Crude Disinfecting Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Special Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Disinfecting Oil,"  
 "Sanitas Okol Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Baetox Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Creocide Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Soldis Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Pinos Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Sulphur Fumigating Candles,"  
 "Sanitas Sulphugators,"  
 "Sanitas Formic Sulphugators,"  
 "Sanitas Formie Lamps,"  
 "Sanitas Formie Fumigators,"  
 "Sanitas Drain Testers,"  
 "Sanitas Floor Polish,"  
 Sheep Dips, Weed Killer,  
 "Sulphume," and "Burnet's Smoke Tests,"  
 Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,  
 Carbolic Fluids, Powders, and Soaps,  
 "Sanitas" Pamphlet and "How to Disinfect" Book sent free.

THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LONDON, E.

## WARRICK BROTHERS.

### G. S. MUMFORD, FARRINCEDON RD., LONDON, E.C.

No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	20/ cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/ cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	19/ cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	25/ cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	19/ cwt.	EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dry	9/ cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/ cwt.	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes)	18/ cwt.
Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	7 & 10 lb.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	10/ lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.

2 1/2 per cent. Discount if Cash with Order.  
 \* CARRIAGE PAID to Railway Stations within 200 miles of London (or allowance made for distances beyond) on a total weight of 112 lbs. and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail London at above prices.

## RANKIN'S OINTMENT.

P.A.T.A., 3d., 6d., and 1s.

Well got up.

Well advertised.

Pays well to handle.

SALE RESERVED TO CHEMISTS ONLY.

PART II. POISON. May NOT be sold by unqualified dealers.

Special terms to direct Buyers, and liberal supply of advertising matter post free on request from

**RANKIN & CO.,** PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,  
KILMARNOCK, N.B.

# GRIMBLE'S PURE VINEGAR.

Brewery : LONDON, N.W.

## FLETCHERS' HYDROBROMATES.

The titles "Syr. Hydrobrom." and "Syr. Hydrobrom. c Strychnia" were originated by us in the year 1879 and can only be legitimately applied to FLETCHERS' HYDROBROMATES. Legal proceedings will be instituted against any firm or person dispensing or offering for sale fraudulent imitations of FLETCHERS' SYRUPS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & CO., LD., LONDON, N.

## Editorial Comments.

### Pharmacy Legislation.

#### I.—The Company Question.

PARLIAMENT is to reassemble for business on the twenty-ninth of this month, and it is understood that the Pharmaceutical Council will again get introduced a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868. The terms of the Bill will not be finally decided until the Council meeting next week, but the President of the Society has intimated that the Bill will be the same as last year without the directorate clause, but whether the whole clause or merely the directorate principle is to be excluded we have as yet no information. The clause, as we have previously explained, also prohibited the use of individual titles by companies.

There is no question that amending legislation in regard to our pharmacy law is urgently necessary, but we still doubt the wisdom of the manner of amendment provided in the Society's Bill. When it was first published a few years ago we pointed out that the clauses dealing with shop registration are an unnecessarily cumbersome and complicated method of requiring that each shop kept open for selling poisons shall be managed by a registered person. They take up more than half of the Bill, and this the first half. In 1898 chemists acquiesced in the Council's amending Bill to throw open the membership of the Society, because they were officially promised that companies would be dealt with next, and chemists are surely entitled to have the company question presented to Parliament in such a way that members will go straight to it. Half-a-dozen clauses—all but one contentious—have to be got through before the company clause is reached. The Government Bill makes a similar provision in one short clause. We believe we are expressing the opinion of the majority of the trade when we say that what is most desired is to get this company question presented boldly to Parliament in such a way that members would be encouraged to take it up and decide it promptly. At present they are positively discouraged by the intricate clauses before the company one. Moreover, there is a new and urgent need for the Pharmaceutical



Council giving special prominence to the provisions which will prevent unregistered persons taking advantage of the Companies Acts to circumvent the intentions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Section 37, subsection 4 of the Companies Act, 1907, provides that :

Wherever in the Companies Acts a minimum of seven members is required only two members shall be required in the case of a private company.

This will come into force on July 1 this year. At present seven members are required to sign the memorandum of association, and this fact has appealed strongly to politicians and others. Mr. R. A. Robinson was never more effective when speaking on the company question than when he said that seven men as a company may lawfully do what it is unlawful for any one of them to do. That argument will in six months have to be changed. "A man and his wife as a private company may be chemists and druggists, although neither of them is." It is difficult to avoid anticipating a very large accession of chemist-companies when the 1907 Act comes fully into force; consequently the urgency of amending the Pharmacy Acts to neutralise this provision is greatly increased, and it is desirable that the amendment should be comprehensive. There is another side of the new provision to be considered—viz., that it is probable that many registered chemists trading in partnership will take advantage of the alteration of the law which permits the turning of personal businesses into private companies. The whole tendency of partnership business nowadays is towards limiting the liability of the partners. The new Act is a real encouragement of this, and chemists, like other traders, will take advantage of it. If they do and the Society's Pharmacy Bill is passed they will lose their titles. It is desirable to avoid this in some manner. We understand that the Pharmaceutical Council has reconsidered the Bill, but whether the reconsideration has included the new position remains to be seen.

## Revising our Trade Returns.

SINCE Mr. Lloyd George was appointed President of the Board of Trade several improvements in the compilation and presentation of commercial statistics have been inaugurated by the Department, the last being made public this week in an extensive alteration in the import and export lists for 1908. For several years past we have noted similar alterations, but on this occasion many more details are required from importers and exporters. Some of the new classifications have probably been the result of agitation on the part of interested parties who wish to know to what extent certain foreign chemicals compete in this country. This would appear to be the case with acetic acid (other than for table use), the imports of which are now to be distinguished separately, while importers of glycerin will be required to indicate whether it is crude or distilled. The heading "dye-stuffs" has been extended and revised in order that the various items may be more accurately described—e.g., alizarine and alizarine dyes will now read "alizarine and anthracine dye-stuffs," and so on. Under essential oils, natural products will now be distinguished from artificial; also the heading under perfumery is slightly elaborated, and will now read as follows: "Perfumery and articles used in the manufacture thereof (except perfumed spirits and essential oils)." Soap imports are now to be much more minutely detailed, several new entries being introduced, including "soft soap." The old heading of "household soap" has been converted into "household and laundry soap in bars and tablets . . . per cwt.," another new entry being "polish-

ing and scouring soap . . . per cwt." These are in addition to the already standing headings of "stock," "powder," "toilet," etc. On the export side of the list we have exactly corresponding entries in regard to soaps and crude and distilled glycerin. That convenient receptacle "unenumerated chemicals" has shed the following items, which have been accorded separate entries :

Arsenic and its oxides.  
Carbonate of ammonia.  
Chromates and bichromates of soda and potash.  
Cyanide of potassium and sodium.  
Disinfectants.  
Insecticides, weed-killers, and sheep and cattle dressings (except tobacco offal).  
Hydrochloric acid and nitric acid . . . per cwt.

A few of these items, especially ammonium carbonate and the cyanides, will interest our German competitors. The only other alteration of any consequence is that of "coal products not dyes," which is another instance of a much-wanted adjustment of classification that will be eagerly welcomed among exporters in these products. This heading will now read :

Coal products, not dyes: Aniline oil and toluidine (lb.), anthracene (lb.), benzol and toluol (gal.), carbolic acid (cwt.). Coal tar: crude (cwt.), refined, and varnish (gal.), naphtha (gal.), pitch (cwt.), tar oil, creosote, etc. (gal.), other sorts (cwt.).

Finally, it may be mentioned that the entry for "manure" is now divided into "basic slag," "sulphate of ammonia," "superphosphates," and "other sorts" . . . per ton. Under the Census of Production Act the returns to be made by manufacturers and others are limited in specification to the articles mentioned in the returns of exports and imports. The present alterations in the list are not unconnected with the Act, and the returns of production during 1907 will probably follow the new items.

## Weights and Measures Verification.

THE Board of Trade have gazetted a new scale of fees chargeable by inspectors of weights and measures for the verification and stamping of weights, measures, and scales. The new scale will come into force on February 1, 1908, and as the charges differ in some respects from those given in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1908, pp. 465, 466, we give those that are new so far as they concern our readers :

### MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

(Liquid, dry, and apothecaries') when not subdivided—  
Each measure above 7 gals., 6d.; above 2 gals. and not exceeding 7 gals., 4d.; above  $\frac{1}{2}$  gal. and not exceeding 2 gals., 2d.; above 1 pint and not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  gal., 1d.; not exceeding 1 pint,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

(4 bushels (32 gals.) to 1 bushel inclusive, 6d.; under 1 bushel to 3 gals., 4d.; each measure of 1 peck and 1 gal., 2d.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  gal. and 1 quart, 1d.)

Each subdivided liquid or apothecaries' measure, including the whole capacity—

Above 8 gals., when the subdivisions do not exceed 6, 1s. 6d.; when the subdivisions exceed 6, for each additional 6 or part of 6, 6d.

Above  $\frac{1}{2}$  gal. and not exceeding 8 gals.: When the subdivisions do not exceed 6, 1s.; exceeding 6, for each additional 6 or part of 6 subdivisions, 4d.

Above 1 pint and not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  gal.: When the subdivisions do not exceed 6, 3d.; exceeding 6, for each additional 6 or part of 6 subdivisions, 1d.

Not exceeding 1 pint: When the subdivisions do not exceed 6, 2d.; exceeding 6, for each additional 6 or part of 6 subdivisions,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

(From 32 gals. and above 8 gals., subdivisions not exceeding 6, 1s. 6d.; from 8 gals. to 1 gal., 1s.; from  $\frac{1}{2}$  gal. to 1 pint, 3d.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint and under, 2d. Exceeding 6 subdivisions, each additional 6 or part of 6 subdivisions charged 6d., 4d., 1d., and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. respectively.)

### AVOIRDUPOIS AND GRAIN WEIGHTS.

Each weight above 56 lb., 6d.; above 20 lb. and not exceeding 56 lb., 3d.; above 5 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb., 2d.;

above 8 oz. and not exceeding 5 lb., 1*d.*; each weight of  $\frac{1}{2}$  dram and not exceeding 8 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; grain-weights (each), 1*d.*  
(Each 100-lb. weight, 4*d.*; 4,000 grains to 0.01 grain,  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*)

#### WEIGHING-INSTRUMENTS.

Above 25 tons and not exceeding 50 tons, 1*l.*; exceeding 50 tons, each 25 tons, or part thereof, 2*s.* 6*d.*; above 10 tons and not exceeding 25 tons, 1*s.*; above 5 tons and not exceeding 10 tons, 10*s.*; above 1 ton and not exceeding 5 tons, 5*s.*; above 5 cwt. and not exceeding 1 ton, 2*s.* 6*d.*; above 1 cwt. and not exceeding 5 cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; above 56 lb. and not exceeding 1 cwt., 1*s.*

(In addition to the repayment of the cost of carriage, carriage and lifting of standards, and travelling expenses paid by the inspector.)

Above 14 lb. and not exceeding 56 lb., 6*d.*; above 1 lb. and not exceeding 14 lb., 3*d.*; not exceeding 1 lb., 2*d.*

Where a weighing-instrument has two sets of graduations, one imperial and the other metric, two separate fees are payable. Where two weigh-tables or platforms are connected to one steelyard or office mechanism, two separate fees, in accordance with the capacities of the respective weigh-tables or platforms, are payable. In the case of an instrument constructed also to calculate and indicate the price in money, an additional fee is payable for the examination of the attached price-indicating mechanism equal in amount to that charged on the weighing-instrument. It is advisable that our subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland should make an appropriate reference to the foregoing in our *Diary* at the pages indicated.

#### The New Year.

That backward glance, our hopes and griefs revealing,

Tempers our memories with a chastened joy;

Yet though we see that weight of years is stealing

Swift on our track, and fortune's shy and coy,

Clearly High Hope's triumphal notes are pealing:

"This Year will bring you all joy without alloy."

What though the Bill we loved is slowly dying;

What though the Council murmurs in its sleep;

What though i' th' Wilderness Voices wild are crying,

And strong men mutter imprecations deep?

In the New Year a brighter time espying,

We laugh, and sing, and gay High Revel keep.

Brightest of Years for all the Craft we're hoping;

May Nineteen-Eight our every wish forestall;

May prosperous days beshame us of our moping;

May Parliaments obey our slightest call;

May chemists see their worries all eloping,

Leaving for them the Best New Year of all.

#### Year-book of Pharmacy.

Measured by the number of pages, the 1906 issue of the "Year-book of Pharmacy" of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was the smallest on record. The book occupied some 350 pages, and much criticism was called forth by the reduction in size of what to many is the only tangible evidence of the existence of the Conference. It is gratifying to find that the improved financial condition has enabled the Executive to revert to the standard of other years, and there reaches us this week a copy of the 1907 "Year-book" which contains 550 pages. This compares favourably with previous volumes when it is considered that the lengthy review of the year, which took up much space, has been discontinued. In regard to the contents of the book, the usual divisions into chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy are retained, followed by the list of members and a report of the papers and proceedings at Manchester. The first three divisions referred to consist of abstracts of papers that have appeared in the British and foreign journals devoted to pharmacy. These abstracts are very well done, and seem to us better than usual. One cause of complaint we have had in previous years has been removed—the original source of the articles is now indicated instead of the third or

fourth hand source. Those who have reason to consult information of this character know the disappointment it is to find that the abstract, often translated from German or French, has filtered through several other journals before reaching the "Year-book." We mention this point as an evidence that the editor has done his work well; but it should be understood that in past years the time of financial stress through which the Conference has passed probably resulted in cutting down his supply of pharmaceutical periodicals, and compelled him to resort to a method much to be condemned in a reference work. The research list is again given in the "Year-book," and those who wish to know the unexplored regions of pharmacy, with a view to original research work, cannot do better than consult this list. The book is alone well worth the subscription to the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

#### The Year's Failures.

A review of the past year is incomplete without a consideration of its failures. Although the state of trade in any particular year cannot be gauged accurately by the number of failures during that year, these are yet some indication of general prosperity or non-prosperity. It is comforting, therefore, to find, from statistics given in "Kemp's Mercantile Gazette," that the bankruptcies in England and Wales during 1907 show a decrease of 356 on those of 1906. The deeds of arrangement show the same tendency, a falling-off of 114 cases during the past year being recorded. It is noteworthy, also, that figures show that deeds of arrangement were evidently preferred to bankruptcies by both creditors and debtors. This seems indicative of a growing desire to give the man who is down every chance, and it also seems to exhibit a greater faith in the prosperity of the future. On the other hand, it may only mean that the creditors think they can get more out of an arrangement than a bankruptcy. In regard to bills of sale, these increased considerably during the year; but bills of sale are not given by large traders, but mainly by boarding-house and lodging-house keepers, and the cold, wet summer of 1907 may well account for any increase in that respect if we consider what it must have meant to seaside boarding-houses. To chemists it will be particularly satisfactory to observe that while the bankruptcies under "Chemists and Druggists" were 81 in 1906, they were 59 in 1907—a decrease of 22. Only 45 "chemists and druggists" signed deeds of arrangement in 1907, as against 59 in 1906; but the number of bills-of-sale transactions with chemists increased by 20 last year. The record of failures generally in Scotland and Ireland was blacker in 1907 than in the previous year, but taking the gazetted failures throughout the United Kingdom the total figure (71) is lower than in any year since 1903.

#### Commercial Travellers' Samples.

An agreement has been concluded between the United Kingdom and France providing for the duty-free admission into either country of samples and patterns brought by commercial travellers of the other country. The full text of this agreement has been published as a White Paper, obtainable at Wyman & Sons, Ltd., for a halfpenny. It indicates the various reciprocal regulations governing the importation and exportation of samples. Various official marks and stamps will be affixed for the purpose of guaranteeing the identity of patterns or samples exported from one of the two countries and intended to be re-imported into that country. The list drawn up by the Customs authorities of the country of exportation will serve also in the other territory to prove the identity of the articles and to establish their character as samples. On importation the articles thus



marked and described will only be subjected to a summary verification, for the purpose of establishing their identity, when they are enumerated on the descriptive list under denominations admitted by the tariff of the country of entry, in the language and in the weights and measures of that country. It is to be hoped that similar reciprocal regulations in regard to commercial travellers' samples in other Continental countries will follow. Just as we go to press we learn that a similar arrangement has been concluded with the United States of America.

### The Public Trustee.

The Public Trustee and Executor Act, 1906, came into force on January 1. It creates a new Government Department with offices at Clement's Inn—the full address is The Public Trustee, Clement's Inn, London, W.C. The object of the Act is to provide for the administration of estates after death, with or without private trustees. In England especially, it is frequently difficult to get a friend to act as trustee, for the duties are usually onerous. The new Act gets over this difficulty, and all that is necessary to secure official administration is to say in the will "I appoint the Public Trustee to be the executor and trustee of this my will." The fees chargeable are shown in the following table for estates ranging from 600*l.* to 45,000*l.*:

Net Capital.	Income per Annum (about).	Capital Fee.	Income Fee.
£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
600	25	4 0 0	0 10 6
4,000	150	17 10 0	3 0 0
7,000	250	23 15 0	5 0 0
9,000	320	30 0 0	6 8 0
18,000	600	55 0 0	11 0 0
25,000	900	67 10 0	14 0 0
45,000	1,800	92 10 0	23 0 0

It will thus be seen that on an income of 150*l.* per annum the annual fee amounts to only 3*l.*, which cannot be regarded as a very heavy administration charge. In this connection, it may be noted that the fees charged are to be as low as possible consistent with the payment of the expenses of the department. A pamphlet explanatory of the whole matter can be obtained from the above address. Chemists may take advantage of the Act, for there is nothing in the "Widows Clause" of the Pharmacy Act to prevent the Public Trustee continuing the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, the terms being "any executor, administrator, or trustee." The Public Trustee has, however, limited powers in the case of estates which include businesses to be carried on, and he cannot act in such cases longer than eighteen months without the sanction of the Treasury. He may, however, act as a Custodian Trustee for any length of time, provided he does not act in the management of the business—a condition as regards chemists' estates which the Pharmacy Act relieves him of.

### Eucalyptol Determination.

Until the discovery by Mr. L. R. Scammell, F.C.S., nearly twenty years ago, of the phosphoric-acid method of estimating the amount of eucalyptol in eucalyptus oils, we had to depend chiefly upon physical characters and other unsatisfactory tests of the genuineness of such oils. A similar method of separating the eucalyptol by means of gaseous hydrobromic acid is also employed. In the semi-annual report of Messrs. Schimmel & Co., recently issued, there is a valuable review of the whole subject, the two methods being compared, the purpose of the review being to show that the results from both are only approximately accurate. Thus a mixture of 50 of eucalyptol (cineol) and the same of turpentine oil came out at 42 of eucalyptol by the phosphoric-acid method; and 60 and 40 came out at 53. The hydrobromic-acid method gave even worse results. Messrs. Schimmel & Co., taking advantage of the fact that cineol forms an addition product with resorcin, have worked out the following new process:

10 c.c. of the oil containing cineol are mixed in a cassia-flask of 100-c.c. capacity with so much 50-per-cent. resorcin

solution [in water] that the flask is filled for about four-fifths. The mixture is shaken thoroughly for five minutes, and the oil-portion which have not entered into reaction are brought into the neck of the flask by adding resorcin-solution, and their volume determined. By subtracting this volume from ten the cineol-content of the oil is obtained, which is then expressed in per cent. by volume by multiplication with 10.

Oils very rich in cineol are suitably diluted beforehand with an equal volume of turpentine oil, as otherwise the cineol-resorcin might crystallise out and cause the whole liquid to solidify, preventing so the determination. In this case the result must, of course, be multiplied with 2.

The volume of the oil remaining behind should not be read off too soon; the resorcin-solution should first of all be completely or almost completely cleared, and by occasionally turning and tapping the cassia-flask, care should be taken that any oil-drops adhering to the walls of the vessel rise to the surface.

The figures given for known mixtures of cineol, turpentine oil, and phellandrene show that the process is wonderfully accurate. Moreover, the authors state that in addition to being more reliable than the acid processes, it is simpler to work. The resorcin-cineol is easily split up by treating it with steam, when the cineol distils, and the resorcin left behind is dried, and may be used over again.

### China Tea.

Chemists as tea-sellers are interested in the remarkable change in taste which is taking place among tea-drinkers, China tea having again come into favour. From January to November 1907 the imports of China tea amounted to 15,769,027 lb., against 12,175,126 lb. in the corresponding period of 1906, and 8,851,612 lb. was entered for home consumption, against 5,306,589 lb. in 1906, the latter figures showing even more strongly how the popularity of China tea is growing. The figures are, of course, small in comparison with the bulk of tea consumed (254,072,098 lb. in the eleven months), but they are the first indication of an upward movement. Dr. Andrew Wilson, in a letter to the "Daily Chronicle," attributes the new preference to China tea being better suited to those who have digestive troubles, and mentions the report of Dr. W. Scott Tebb, analyst to the Borough of Southwark, who has shown that "in Indian teas of various growths the percentage of tannin is 7.43, and in Ceylon teas 7.85. In China tea the percentage is 6.08, but in the latter estimate green tea is included with black tea, green tea being practically unused in Britain today. In some China teas the percentage of tannin sinks as low as 2.96." Chemists will, of course, take advantage of any public disposition to regard China tea as having some therapeutic property which is of benefit.

### Nutriola.

In January 1906 the manager of the Nutriola Co. was convicted in the Federal Court in Chicago on the charge of sending obscene matter through the mails, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and \$5,000 fine. On appeal this verdict has been set aside, on the ground that books sent out to patients or prospective patients, under seal, do not come within the statute relating to obscene literature. Mr. E. F. Hanson, on behalf of the company, has written to "Printers' Ink" about the matter, and adds:

The company established an office in London, England, where after a crucial investigation by the British Government, an English company was organised, the business of the American company transferred, and it now goes on under the protection of the British flag, the company having demonstrated to the British officials that there was nothing fraudulent about its business.

It would be interesting to know what Mr. Hanson exactly means by "investigation by the British Government." A year ago a limited company was formed here with a capital of 125,000*l.*, but registration at Somerset House does not involve investigation. The only inquiry which has transpired was a question put to the Foreign Secretary on March 21, 1907, by Mr. Bottomley regarding Mr. Finn, British Consul at Chicago, who had given a testimonial to the merits of Nutriola. On this side we should not dream of calling a question in the House of Commons "a crucial investigation by the British Government."

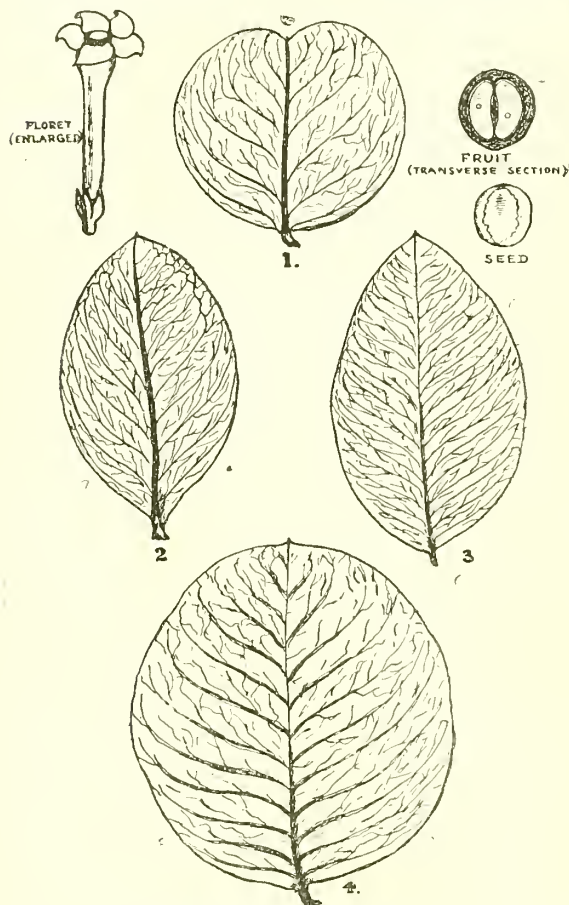
## South African Plants: Notes on those of Medicinal Interest.

By G. E. OLIVER.

IN publishing these notes it is necessary in the first place to acknowledge an obligation to Andrew Smith, M.A., of St. Cyrus, whose valuable work on plants in use among the natives must necessarily form the starting-point for the beginner in any investigations on the subject. The Kaffir and Dutch names of the plants, as well as the uses to which they are put, are in most instances taken from this work. The names of the plants figured and described have been verified by Mr. H. G. Flanagan, Komgha, and the drawings are by Mr. A. J. Sutherland.

### ACOCANTHERA VENENATA, G. Don.

This is one of the most interesting of South African medicinal plants, and was formerly the source of the Bushman's or Hottentot's arrow-poison. Its Kaffir name, *Ubuhlungu benyoka*, denotes that it is considered by them an



### ACOCANTHERA SPECTABILIS

(Hottentot's Arrow-poison Plant),

showing Floret, section of Fruit, Seed, and Leaves (1 and 2, under-surface; 3 and 4, upper surface) with Prickle.

antidote for snake-bite, though it is by no means one of the most important for this purpose. It belongs to the natural order *Apocynaceae*, and the young twigs, on being broken, yield the milky juice characteristic of this order. It should be sought among dense bush, and is not to be found away from shade. In its natural situations it attains a considerable height (10 to 12 ft.), and may be known by its laurel-like leaves, each of which is furnished with a rigid prickle at the apex. The typical leaf is broadly lanceolate or oval, but they may be variously shaped (especially in the variety *spectabilis*). The prickle at the apex, however, is present in every case, as shown in the illustration.

The shrub is seen at its best in the spring (September and October), when it bears clusters of jessamine-scented whitish flowers with a pinkish tint, and some of the berries of the previous season are still adhering. These berries are of the shape, size, and colour of a large purple grape, and contain two flattish oval seeds. There are two species recognised, *A. venenata* and *A. spectabilis*, but botanical authorities now regard the latter as a coastal variety of the former. It is a more showy plant generally, and the flowers



In Flower.

In Fruit.

ACOCANTHERA VENENATA.

(Bushman's Arrow-poison Plant).

are more conspicuous. The shrub is intensely poisonous, and an overdose produces violent vomiting. Several cases are on record of fatal results from its administration, a recent one being brought to the notice of the writer by a medical practitioner in the Fort Beaufort district. A *post-mortem* examination in this case showed strong contraction of the muscles of the heart. Andrew Smith, in his "South African Materia Medica," mentions that the plant has been investigated by Sir T. R. Fraser, of Edinburgh, who extracted a glucoside, to which he gave the name of *acocantherin*, but no crystalline principle. The presence of an alkaloid, however, seems to be indicated, though what this is remains to be determined.

The manner of preparing the poison for arrow-heads was to make a decoction of the plant in clay pots, strain this, and simmer down to a syrupy consistence; then mix with the juice of euphorbia freshly shed. The resulting mixture was then smeared on the arrow-heads.



THE AFTERMATH

(According to the "Morning Leader.")

"Which should I try now?"



## New Methods of Drug Assay.

**A** CONSIDERABLE portion of Messrs. Caesar & Lorentz's last report is occupied with descriptions of methods for the estimation of the active principles of a number of drugs in general use. The methods are usually very simple, and have been devised to meet the needs of pharmacists whose laboratory equipment is small. The following is a selection of some of the more interesting processes described:

**CINCHONA-BARK.**—Moisture and total alkaloid are determined. The latter constant is arrived at in the following way:  $\frac{2}{3}$  grams of the finely powdered bark (air-dried), placed in a 200-c.c. flask or medicine-bottle with 2 c.c. of 25-per-cent. hydrochloric acid and 20 c.c. of water, is treated at 100° C. for ten minutes. When cold 50 grams of ether, 25 grams of chloroform, and 5 c.c. of 15-per-cent. caustic-soda solution are added, and the whole is shaken occasionally during ten minutes. At the end of this time, 1.5 gram of powdered tragacanth is added, and after shaking the mixture the ether-chloroform portion is decanted through absorbent cotton-wool into a clean 200-c.c. flask or bottle and 60 grams of the filtrate (=2 grams of bark) is withdrawn and the alkaloid in it determined gravimetrically or volumetrically. In the former case the portion of filtrate is shaken out with three successive portions (20, 10, 10 c.c.) of 1-per-cent. hydrochloric acid, and from the mixed acid liquors the alkaloid is recovered by addition of ammonia and agitations with three portions (15, 10, 10 c.c.) of chloroform. The weight of dry residue, left on distilling off the chloroform, multiplied by 50 gives the percentage of total alkaloid in the bark. In the volumetric estimation the ether-chloroform solvent is distilled from the 60 grams of filtrate and the residue, after solution in a mixture of alcohol 10 c.c., ether 10 c.c., and water 30 c.c., is titrated with decinormal acid, using hæmatoxylin as indicator. Each c.c. of acid equals 0.0309 of mixed cinchona alkaloids.

**BELLADONNA-LEAVES.**—Fifteen grams of air-dried powdered leaves are mixed in a 200-c.c. flask or bottle with 150 grams of ether, and after five minutes 10 grams of strong ammonia solution is added and the mixture shaken from time to time during thirty minutes. The ether is then filtered off, care being taken to avoid loss by evaporation. The filtrate is cleaned by washing with 1 gram of water and then 100 grams of it (=10 grams of drug) is placed in a separating funnel and exhausted by shaking with three successive portions (15, 10, 10 c.c.) of 1-per-cent. hydrochloric acid. The alkaloid is recovered from the acid solution by adding ammonia and shaking out with chloroform, the latter being then filtered into a clean tared flask. From this the solvent is distilled off and the residue dissolved in 5 c.c. of ether, then dried to constant weight in a desiccator. This gravimetric estimation may be checked by titrating the residue, previously dissolved in alcohol and water, with decinormal acid in presence of hæmatoxylin. Each c.c. of acid equals 0.0299 gram of alkaloid. This method is also suitable for the estimation of total alkaloid in henbane and stramonium-leaves.

**BELLADONNA-ROOT.**—Thirteen grams of the root in medium powder are mixed with 130 grams of ether and 7 grams of 15-per-cent. caustic-soda solution. The mixture is macerated with occasional shaking for thirty minutes and enough of the ethereal solution is poured off through absorbent cotton-wool to form over 100 grams of filtrate, which is washed with 1 gram of water. The 100 grams of filtrate (=10 grams of drug) is shaken out with 30, 15, 15 c.c. of 1-per-cent. hydrochloric acid, the mixed acid liquors being in turn rendered alkaline with ammonia and shaken out with 25, 10, 10 c.c. of chloroform. This solution is filtered through a 3-4 cm. filter into a tared 100-c.c. flask, the solvent distilled off, and the residue, after solution in 5 c.c. of ether, dried to constant weight in a desiccator. The gravimetric estimation may be checked by titration of the residue dissolved in alcohol with decinormal hydrochloric acid in presence of hæmatoxylin. Each c.c. of acid equals 0.0289 gram of belladonna alkaloids. This method can also be used for determining the total alkaloid in aconite-root.

**COCA-LEAVES.**—Fifteen grams of air-dry powdered leaves are macerated at 0° with 150 grams of ether and 6 grams of 10-per-cent. ammonia solution for thirty minutes, the mixture being repeatedly shaken. Twenty c.c. of water is added, and, after shaking thoroughly, 100 grams of the ethereal solution are filtered off and exhausted by agitation with three lots (50, 25, 25 c.c.) of 0.5-per-cent. hydrochloric acid. From the mixed acid liquors the alkaloid is recovered by adding ammonia and shaking out with ether. The residue left after distilling off the ether is dried and weighed or titrated in the usual manner. Each c.c. of decinormal acid equals 0.0303 gram of cocaine.

**JABORANDI-LEAVES.**—The pilocarpine is estimated by taking 15 grams of the leaves in medium powder, adding 150 grams

of chloroform and 6 grams of 10 per cent. ammonia solution, and macerating, with careful agitation, during thirty minutes. The mixture is poured on a 10-12 cm. filter, the funnel being covered with a glass plate, and over 100 grams of filtrate collected, more water being poured on the filter if necessary to hasten the passage of the chloroformic solution. The filtrate is cleaned by shaking with 1 gram of water and 100 grams of it shaken out with 50, 20, 10 c.c. of 1-per-cent. hydrochloric acid. This acid solution, first freed from chlorophyll, etc., by shaking with ether, is then made alkaline with ammonia (10 per cent.) and shaken out with chloroform, the residue from the solution in the latter being then weighed or titrated with the usual precautions. Each c.c. of decinormal acid equals 0.0208 gram of pilocarpine.

**KOLA-NUTS.**—The total alkaloid is estimated by macerating 7 grams of finely powdered nuts with 70 grams of chloroform and 2 grams of 10-per-cent. ammonia solution for thirty minutes. The liquid is filtered off and 51 grams of the filtrate (= 5 grams of the drug) is placed in a porcelain basin and evaporated down to 1 gram. Ten c.c. of water is then added, and the solution heated at 100° till all the chloroform has been volatilised. The liquid is then filtered into a tared dish, the washings being added and evaporated to dryness at 100°. The alkaloid so obtained is somewhat yellow, but the amount of colouring-matter present is negligible.

**OPIMUM.**—The amount of morphine present is determined by mixing 7 grams of the drug with its own weight of water in a porcelain dish and washing the paste into a tared 100-c.c. flask with enough water to make 63 grams. This mixture, after standing fifteen minutes and being shaken from time to time, is filtered and 42 grams collected. To this is added, drop by drop, 2 grams of a mixture of 17 grams of 10-per-cent. ammonia solution with 83 grams of water, the flask being swirled, but not shaken, after each addition. This liquid is then filtered, and to 36 grams of the filtrate in a tared flask 10 grams of acetic ether are added, and, very gradually, four more grams of the dilute-ammonia solution mentioned above. The flask is now corked and set aside for ten minutes, after which the separated acetic ether is decanted through a tared filter (8 cm. diameter) and another 10 c.c. added to the liquid and decanted in the same manner. Lastly the whole of the contents of the flask are passed through the same filter, which is washed twice with 5 grams of water saturated with acetic ether. The filter is then pushed into the tared flask, and the whole dried at 100° till of constant weight. This weight (minus that of the tared flask and filter) multiplied by twenty-five gives the percentage of morphine present in the drug.

The desirability of freeing assay-methods from unnecessary complications which delay the result has also been discussed by Mr. Magnus H. Webster, Ph.C., in a recent issue of the "American Journal of Pharmacy" (1907, 303), and his recommendations may appropriately be quoted here. The point of Mr. Webster's paper is his aim to prevent emulsification of alkaloidal mixtures, with consequent delay in separation. He finds that tartaric acid serves the purpose, and incidentally that, although morphine behaves like ammonia towards this acid—i.e., forms an acid tartrate precipitate—this completely dissolves on adding more acid. In this particular it differs from ammonia. The following is Mr. Webster's general process for the assay of any drug containing alkaloids:

Add gradually 10 c.c. of the fluid extract to 85 c.c. of cold absolute alcohol in which 1.5 gram of tartaric acid has been previously dissolved; add sufficient absolute alcohol to make 100 c.c. Shake well, then set aside for a few minutes. Filter; transfer 50 c.c. of the filtrate to a shallow porcelain basin of a diameter of 6 in. (15 cm.) and evaporate carefully on a water-bath, rotating the contents of the basin occasionally, and especially towards the end of the evaporation, so that the resulting extract may cover a large portion of the basin. When dry, cool the extract by floating the basin in cold water; add 10 c.c. of half-normal sulphuric acid, and rotate the liquid about in the dish until the extract is dissolved or disintegrated; set aside for two minutes. Filter the liquid through a small, firmly packed pledget of cotton-wool previously moistened with water, into a large pear-shaped separator. Rinse the evaporating-dish with two successive 5-c.c. portions of water, stirring to disintegrate the insoluble substances, and pass the liquid through the filter. To the separator add 20 c.c. of a mixture of 16 c.c. of chloroform and 4 c.c. of ether; add 4 c.c. or q.s. of 20-per-cent. solution of KOH, insert the stopper, and shake vigorously. When the fluids have separated, draw off the lower layer into a second separator, containing 15 c.c. of distilled water, and, after agitation and separation as before, transfer the lower layer to a third separator, also containing 15 c.c. of distilled water; agitate, and allow to separate. Pass the lower layer through a chloroform-moistened pledget of cotton-wool into a fourth separator of about 150-c.c. capacity. In the presence of a volatile alkaloid wash the cotton afterwards with 5 c.c. of chloroform;

in all cases the stems of the separators should be washed with 1 c.c. of chloroform after the solvent has been run off and the washings added. Repeat the extraction till no more alkaloid is obtained with two or more portions of the immiscible solvent, which finally collect, after washing as before, in separator number 4. To the bulked ethereal extract add excess of  $\frac{N}{100}$  or  $\frac{N}{1000}$  sulphuric acid and shake thoroughly. After complete separation reject the lower layer; add cochineal T.S. or solution of iodeosin in water-saturated ether and titrate back with  $\frac{N}{100}$  sodium-hydroxide solution.

For solid extracts: Dissolve 2 grams of the extract in 10-c.c. 50-per-cent. alcohol, and treat as a fluid extract.

The figures submitted by Mr. Webster in comparison with the U.S.P. methods on the same samples of material prove its accuracy. The only modifications in respect to particular drugs are:

**IPECACUANHA.**—Use half-specified quantities of weak acid to dissolve and wash alcoholic extract. Use powdered  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , instead of KOH solution, to free alkaloids.

**PHYSOSTIGMA.**—Use powdered  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , instead of KOH solution, to free alkaloids.

Mr. Webster is a young Scotch pharmacist who is on Messrs. McKesson & Robbins's staff as principal assistant to Mr. Eustace H. Gane, their chemist.

## Medical Cleanings.

### Trypsin Treatment of Sarcoma.

In the "B.M.J. Epitome," November 23, 79, is an abstract of a case of sarcoma of the testicle in a man, which, after operative and radio-therapeutic treatment had failed, was cured by injections of trypsin solution.

### Peru Balsam in Itch.

WE recently published notes in regard to this comparatively new treatment, our objection to which is that it is apt to induce albuminuria. This undesirable symptom is, according to Surgeon E. K. Johnstone, M.D., of the U.S. Army ("B.M.J." 1907, I., 1287), due to smearing the whole body with it, like a gilded child-Cupid in a Venus tableau, which died because there was no room left for perspiration.

### Sodium Chloride in Ringworm.

DR. GEO. STEELE PERKINS claims that the following method will almost invariably cure ringworm of the scalp, even in obstinate cases of long standing. Mix finely powdered sodium chloride with a little vaseline so as to make an ointment. Rub this into the affected area (previously shaved) night and morning until the place is sore—that is usually in three to four days. Then apply some simple application to promote healing. When this is secured, the parasite will be found to be absent, and healthy hairs will soon appear.—*The Hospital*.

### Applications for Rheumatism.

THE following is recommended in acute rheumatism:

Salicylic acid, oil of turpentine,	
lanoline, of each ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Lard to ... ..	3 oz.

Apply to the painful joints on lint, and cover with gutta-percha tissue and a flannel bandage.

In chronic rheumatism and gout the following may be tried:

Salicylic acid ... ..	300 grains
Rectified spirit ... ..	3 oz.
Castor oil ... ..	6 oz.

Lint soaked in this is applied as already described.—*The Hospital*.

### Hyperidrosis of the Hands.

PROFESSOR KROMAYER has used x rays in this trouble. The "Lancet," quoting from a German paper, states that he had observed that the hands of men working with the rays were usually very dry, and thus came to the conclusion that the rays might be efficacious in cases of profuse perspiration. He has obtained good results from exposures of about ten minutes' duration repeated several times at intervals of some days. A slight dermatitis is produced, after

which the sweat-glands become atrophic. Three cases have so far been successfully treated by this method.

### Ocular Reaction in Tuberculin.

A RECENT ISSUE of the "Bulletin Medical" contained an article by Dr. J. Comby in which the results are given of 300 observations with the ocular test for tuberculosis. Dr. Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, formulated the method of diagnosing tuberculosis based on the reaction of the ocular mucus on contact with a strong solution of tuberculin. This tuberculin reaction was promptly tested by clinical surgeons in every country, and there can be no doubt as to the great practical value of the discovery. For his first experiments M. Calmette employed tuberculin, precipitated in 95-per-cent. alcohol, in the form of a dry powder which dissolves easily in water, or else a little capsule containing 5 milligrams of dry tuberculin; 10 drops of boiled water was added to obtain a 1-per-cent. solution. One drop of this solution is put into the eye. If the child is not tubercular the eye remains exactly as it was before; there is no redness, no sign of congestion or of inflammation. On the contrary, if the child is suffering either from actual or latent tuberculosis, within five or six hours, sometimes ten or twenty-four, rarely thirty-six or forty-eight hours after the treatment, the eye begins to grow red and conjunctivitis sets in, which may be more or less pronounced, and which may last for eight or ten days. In some cases a 1-per-cent. solution produces too violent a reaction, and M. Comby has found that a solution of 1 in 200 is quite satisfactory, and that with it various degrees of reaction are obtained. However intense the ocular reaction may be it remains entirely local, and never produces the slightest general reaction. The reaction may be repeated indefinitely on the same patient without losing its value and without risk to the patient. It is necessary that the tuberculin should only be instilled into eyes which are in a healthy condition.

DR. SYDNEY H. LONG, writing in the current issue of the "British Medical Journal," refers to a curious "bilateral" action of tuberculin when used in the manner directed by Calmette. When a drop was placed in one of the eyes the reaction showed also in the other eye. Dr. Long has noticed this effect in two cases.

### Treatment of Whooping-cough.

DR. P. REYLER, a German practitioner, who has found a short polar staining bacillus, similar to the influenza bacillus, in the sputum of children suffering from whooping-cough, gives the following suggestions as to the treatment of children who suffer from it:

Diet and nursing are very important elements in the treatment; drugs have not much influence upon the course of the disease. The question of open-air treatment is entirely one of climatic conditions. If the weather be warm and dry, the child should be as much in the open air as possible; if it be cold, damp, and windy, he is much better indoors. Should the child be taken out during winter, he should be warmly clad, and the day must be most carefully chosen. A change of air has no value whatever unless the child be removed to a better, a warmer, and drier spot, where he can spend more time out of doors in safety. When such a climate cannot be obtained, the child is best treated in two rooms, the sleeping-room being well aired during the day, and brought to a temperature of about 63° F. before the child is put to bed. During the night the day-room must be well ventilated. As soon as a rise of temperature is detected, the child must be kept in bed. If the child be bathed, the greatest care must be taken that he does not take cold. It is often better merely to wash him. The diet must be regulated, and anything likely to cause diarrhoea omitted. If the child vomit often, he must be re-fed, and should have milk and cream, malt-extract, yolk of egg with sugar, and some patent food. Quinine, euquinine, aristochin, and antipyrin are sometimes of value. Belladonna is the most valuable drug, combined with potassium bromide and ipecacuanha. Should the case be complicated by capillary bronchitis, mustard-plasters are indispensable. Convulsions often threaten the child's life. Bromide must be pushed. Reyler gives even infants 15 to 20 grains a day combined with enemata containing chloral hydrate.

Dr. Reyler states ("B.M.J. Epitome") that the infection of whooping-cough cannot be carried by a third person, so the child is sufficiently isolated if he be kept in one room.





At the Artful Academy.

Miss C. O. Dex: "Isn't it just splendid?"  
 Professor (*critically*): "Er—yes, but you've been copying your fellow-students, my dear! Why don't you study Nature?"

## Calendars and Diaries.

Messrs. Hirst, Asquith & Co., Sheffield, tell us that they have had such a number of inquiries for their almanac that the supply has become exhausted.

Mr. C. Forbes Johnston, chemist, 163 Brook Street, Broughty Ferry, sends out a pictorial card calendar with monthly tear-offs. The leading feature of the card is an illustration in colours by "Cynicus" of Shakespeare's apothecary depicted in "Romeo and Juliet."

The Sanitas Co., Ltd., Locksley Street, Limehouse, London, E.C., issue a large-size monthly tear-off calendar printed on yellow paper in chocolate ink, which reminds one of the familiar Sanitas wrappers. The upper part of the calendar is occupied by the "national safeguards" showcard.

A little illustrated booklet issued by Mr. J. McIntosh, pharmaceutical chemist, The Medical Hall, Nairn, is worth mention in this column, although it is neither a calendar nor diary. It contains half-a-dozen nicely printed views of Nairn, with particulars and prices of the system of business as carried on at The Medical Hall.

The Ammonia Co. of Australia, Equitable Buildings, Sydney, N.S.W., issue a good coloured map of the world according to Mercator's projection. Underneath the map is a monthly tear-off calendar and a list of agencies for the company's ammonia. The position of the agencies (in the continents of Asia, Australasia, and South Africa) is marked on the map.

Mr. Samuel Lawrence, chemist and druggist, Oban, has again issued the West Highland Almanac, which has become a local institution. The almanac has some special articles on education and the Territorial Army, and an article in Gaelic. The book runs to eighty pages. Prominence is given to Mr. Lawrence's specialities, many of the articles being nicely illustrated by half-tone blocks. There is again a missing-letter competition, in which the prizes range from a sovereign to a bottle of perfume.

"A Pocket-book for Physicians and Pharmacists" is the title of the completed work which we mentioned last week as being in preparation by Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Exeter. The abstracts from the Pharmaceutical Society's "Codex" occupy sixty-five pages, the rest of the little book being taken up with diary pages and notes on the poison-laws, standardisation, and violet-leaves. The pocket-book sells at 1s., and is bound in red buckram.

The Family Almanac sent out by Mr. W. H. Dixon, chemist, East Grinstead, includes a local directory, and is therefore

one of the bulkiest of these annuals which we receive. It contains a catalogue of the goods sold, and being well illustrated must be of greater value than a mere list of articles and prices. Photographic and veterinary supplies are features of Mr. Dixon's pharmacies in conjunction with dentistry, aerated waters, and a wine agency.

Messrs. Potter & Clarke, 60-64 Artillery Lane, London, E., issue a card-calendar with monthly tear-offs. It is artistically produced on a crimson card. On the back is postal information and a list of poisons and antidotes which are both useful features in a convenient place. With the calendar we received also a New Year's card, bearing on the face a dozen portraits—directors and representatives of the company. The January issue of Potter's "Bulletin" appropriately begins with a history of the business, which has now been established ninety-six years.

## Diary Praise.

We inadvertently opened the floodgates by inviting Limericks in criticism of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* 1908, and now we are overwhelmed and sorrowful. Some of them are good, and all of them are kind. We select a few for a start; others will follow in due course.

*The Diary* for 19-08

In *lingua vulgaris* is "great,"

It appeals to us all,

Wholesaler and small:

Just subscribe and then you will dilate (die late).

F. A. Whithead, 117 Queen's Crescent, N.W.

All chemists the Empire about

Will grant that this book's the best out,

Both man and master

Will get rich the faster

If they *will* but consult it, in doubt.

M. Bennett, Northampton.

*The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*,

I receive with a smile yearly;

For in it I find

Things best of their kind—

Pleasing to customers and me.

E. Evans, Llanrwst.

A chemist once lived in Tralee,

Who was noted for quick repartee,

When asked at what college

He gained such great knowledge,

Said, "A *Diary* I keep, D you C."

("D'ye see," a favourite Irish expression, for which please pardon the English C D.)

F. Anderson, Dublin.

December brings many good things,

Christmas presents to paupers and kings;

To the man who finds pleasure

In mortar, pestle, and measure

His *C. & Diary* it brings.

F. Orchard, Highbridge.

*The C. & D. Diary* is, as you all know,

The book to which chemists for knowledge will go,

Each year you get changes, with news of the best,

Like the *C. & D. weekly*, it beats all the rest.

W. Dennis, Mundesley-on-Sea.

It's with pleasure we see reappear

*The chemist's trade diary* this year,

The good use we made

Of the last one shows trade

Cannot fail if you'll advertise here.

C. Runbaken, Haekney, N.E.

This chance to suggest a correction

Fills me with a sense of dejection,

There's no chance of a prize,

Since no one denies

That your *C. & D. Diary's* perfection.

E. Williams, Bath.

Chemists' friend is the *Di-a-r-ee*,

To all ills this edition's a key,

Tells you how to cure cold,

Or prevent growing old,

And stops chilblains; all hail! chem-is-tree.

Alfred Jones, Eastbourne.

If some surplus stock you want to clear,

Or some dull moments you want to cheer;

If you'd gain at your leisure

Both profit and pleasure,

Send the *C. & D.* ten bob a year.

L. F. Hemmans, 9 Lewisham Park, S.E.

## Aids to Advertising.

### How to Advertise Complexion-specialities.

By ONE WHO DOES IT.

THE proper study of the man who wants to sell complexion-specialities is woman. It is to her that he must address himself, and to do this successfully he must, in a measure, understand her wants, her vanities—in short, her character.

Like the great orator who sways his audience to his way of thinking, the advertiser must first attract, then interest, and finally persuade. There is much in a name. The shorter the name, the easier it is to remember; also the more economical it is to advertise the article. Every child knows that six letters take up twice as much room as three. If possible, no complexion-speciality should have more than one title—coined words are advisable, providing they are easily pronounced, and that they describe the article or its use.

In all advertising, the most important essential is the possession of really good articles for sale. Nobody ever made money for a long time by selling disappointments. Be sure your goods are honest—that is to say, that their ingredients are pure. Be sure also that the articles will accomplish all that you claim for them, and then go ahead.

Happy hits are made in advertising when we put much of ourselves into what we say—when we take the public into our confidence and tell them the whole truth—then we get the best results. There is something in sincerity which appeals to everyone; it is the "One touch of Nature which makes the whole world kin." Let your advertisements prove that they are not alone well aimed, but that they hit the mark as well. Be like Mrs. Mulcahy. "The evidence shows," said the Judge to her, "that you threw a stone at the constable." "Faith, it shows more than that, yer Honour; it shows Oi hit him." The shaft at random sent will not answer now when publicity costs so much per square inch. Remember, your advertisement is your letter of introduction. It meets the public before the public meets the goods, and the value of a first impression is a well-established fact.

The advertiser of complexion-specialities has an easy road to travel, for what subject is more perennially interesting to women than beauty, and what more conducive to good looks than a fine complexion? How to retain or enhance beauty should therefore be the peg on which the advertiser of complexion-specialities must hang his arguments.

The public need educating, but this must be done tactfully. They must not know that they are being instructed. For example, nothing will beautify the skin unless certain hygienic laws receive due attention. In advertising skin-foods, etc., it is well to urge that in addition to applying them, regularity of certain bodily functions must be insisted upon, as well as exercise, well-ventilated sleeping-rooms, plenty of fresh air, and frequent baths. Diane de Poitiers was beloved by two French kings, and kept her beauty up to the years when that of her contemporaries was a tradition—and why? Because, the Court chroniclers relate, she was the only lady who indulged in a daily bath.

It seems unnecessary to warn the advertiser to make his advertisement seasonable. Do not advertise a cure for sunburn in the middle of winter.

The advertiser of complexion-specialities addresses an almost limitless buying public, and for this reason it will pay him to use many mediums and to come before his public in many ways. Better no economy than false economy. A generous, persistent, and judicious advertising expenditure is bound to result in large and ever-increasing sales.

The class of women who buy complexion-specialities have, as a rule, more leisure than men, and for this reason booklets are pretty sure to be read by them. These should be well and entertainingly written with an underlying note of authority, as from one who knows. The introduction might be a short common-sense sermon on beauty—its value in the business as well as in the social world, etc. Then the article or articles for sale could be mentioned and their merits expatiated upon. The booklet should be appropriately illustrated. A picture attracts attention, a good argument rivets it. The cover must be unique and dainty.

Better no booklet than a cheap one. Women are repelled by commonness.

The way complexion-specialities are wrapped up is in itself an advertisement. An unsavory-looking article—no matter how pure its ingredients—will not sell. It is a good idea to select a colour—preferably a delicate one—and make booklets, circulars, wrappers, boxes, all of the same colour.

Testimonials from actresses and other people who are in the public eye are a valuable asset to the advertiser of complexion-specialities. Here is a double advantage. The name of the person giving the testimonial being widely known adds advertising power to the complexion-speciality advertisement. Seek testimonials diligently. They are not necessary, but they increase your chances of success. Testimonials from medical men regarding the purity of an article are useful. They inspire confidence, as many hesitate to use complexion powders, salves, etc., for fear of injuring the skin.

A well-known complexion-speciality, or a new one may be advertised by samples. It often pays the maker of an established article to re-introduce it periodically in this way. Never throw samples on the doorstep or give them away in the street—this cheapens your goods. Keep in mind that the advertiser of complexion-specialities addresses a luxury-loving public—a fastidious public. Samples must be attractively packed. The receiver thinks more of a packet neatly tied and addressed to her personally; than she does of something which has been carelessly thrown at her.

A good scheme for the general advertiser is to send out coupons with the name and address of the nearest retailer printed upon them, the coupon to entitle the receiver to a sample if presented to the retailer. This pleases the retailer, and is an economical way of giving away samples.

Attractive stands at exhibitions and judicious distributions of samples there is another effective way to advertise complexion-specialities.

An attractive poster is a good publicity agent for complexion-specialities, but beware of poster vulgarity. This will do your article more harm than good. Do not be afraid to advertise in magazines and newspapers. Women are omnivorous readers in these days, and it is a mistake to think that they only peruse magazines or newspapers which appeal solely to their own sex.

To sum it all up: in order to advertise complexion-specialities successfully, make a careful selection as to name. Put up honest goods attractively, and then tell the world through the means described what you have got to sell, and why it is a desirable article. Tell it with enthusiasm; tell it by means of pictures that mean something; tell it in language that glows—in phrases that illuminate; tell it often, and tell it in many ways.

## SCIENTIA PRO OMNIBUS.

Dr. Kekulé, the celebrated chemist, is reported to have made his famous discovery as to the arrangement of the carbon atoms in the Benzene series while travelling on a Clapham and Hornsey omnibus. The story has suggested the following:

Can you picture Kekulé,

Dreaming on a Clapham 'bus,

Heedless when conductors say,

"Any further fares to pay?"

For his thoughts are far away

From that dull prosaie 'bus.

Carbon atoms flit around,

Blackening that Clapham 'bus;

As, oblivious of sound,

Still he probes the unknown ground,

Till the Benzene ring is found

On that homely Clapham 'bus.

So, each budding Faraday,

Trembling as you wend your way

To the Square on Major day,

P'raps the cloak of Kekulé

Waits you on that Clapham 'bus

(An Afterthought.)

If discoveries so grand

Happen on a common 'bus;

How would Modern Science stand

Had he hired a four-in-hand?

W. H. A.



## Business Changes.

MESSRS. KNOWLES & FOSTER, merchants, 48 Moorgate Street, E.C., have given their procuracy to Mr. Thomas Geoffrey Pettitt.

MR. JAMES HENSHALL, Post Office Place, Lymm, Cheshire, has disposed of his business as from January 1 to Mr. Edward N. Owen, chemist and druggist.

MESSRS. ANTONY GIBBS & SONS, merchants, 15 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., announce that they have admitted the Hon. Gerald Gibbs, son of their prior, Lord Aldenham, into partnership.

MESSRS. SPARKS, WHITE & CO., LTD., 62 St. John Street, London, E.C., have opened a branch office at 26 Pall Mall, Manchester, under the management of their representative, Mr. John Dean.

THE business of the late Mr. George Edwards, 416 Stockport Road, Manchester, was taken over last year by Mr. H. Haworth, chemist and optician, who has another pharmacy at Levenshulme.

MR. W. A. SINCLAIR, chemist and druggist, Finchley, has taken over the business lately carried on by Mr. C. E. Franklin Vallet, pharmaceutical chemist, 8 Belsize Park Terrace, Hampstead, N.W.

MESSRS. STEPHEN PETTIFER & SONS, of Malmesbury, Wilts, have acquired the business in veterinary specialities formerly carried on by the late Mr. John Walton, at the Laboratory, St. James's Road, Croydon.

MESSRS. AUGUST FABER & CO., merchants, 60 Mark Lane, E.C., announce that Mr. Robert Faber has retired from the firm. The business will be carried on as heretofore by Mr. Edmund Blumh, Mr. Edwin Hugo Oldendorff, and Mr. Thomas Wood.

MR. M. H. STILES, pharmaceutical chemist, 2 French Gate, Doncaster, has taken into partnership Mr. H. W. Stiles, chemist and druggist, and the business will in future be carried on under the title of M. H. Stiles & Son. The business was established thirty years ago.

MESSRS. M. SAMUEL & CO., 19 and 21 Billiter Street, E.C., announce that the partnership existing between Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart., and Mr. Samuel Samuel having expired by effluxion of time, Sir Marcus Samuel has decided to retire from business. The firm will be continued under the same style by Mr. Samuel Samuel, who has admitted to partnership Mr. Walter H. Samuel and Mr. Walter H. Levy.

## The Week's Poisonings.

THE week's tragedies include four cases of death from carbolic acid and one each from hydrocyanic acid, oxalic acid, laudanum, disinfecting-fluid, and weed-killer. The carbolic deaths were Susan Singer, Homerton; E. W. F. Bishop, Wakefield; Daniel Jackson, Skelmersdale; and W. A. Patterson, Paddington. At the inquest on the last-named suicide Mr. Morris George, chemist, of Harrow Road, said the deceased came to his shop on December 26, and asked for some carbolic acid. Questioned as to what he required it for he said he had been told by a friend that it was good for rats. The witness answered that he had never heard that before, when deceased explained that he was going to put the acid on cotton wool and place it near the runs of the rats. He appeared quite rational, and was supplied with three-pennyworth of the acid.—The prussic-acid death was that of Dr. E. M. Wilkins, Manchester, who, being disappointed in not obtaining a post he had applied for, took the acid from a bottle labelled in his own handwriting, "The Way Out. Bought 1907. Scheeles 4 per cent. At least 1 oz. to be taken."—Oxalic acid was taken by Mary Burnett, a Streatham cook, who could not obtain a situation; and laudanum by Robert Alexander, of West Kensington, who complained that times had so altered that life was not worth living. The disinfecting-fluid death occurred in the infirmary of the Liverpool Workhouse, where Rose Currie took "a hearty drink" of the disinfectant used by the medical officer for his hands. Weed-killer was taken by a Wiveliscombe gardener named Herniman.

## Winter Session.

### Association Presidents.

THIS year's President of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association is Mr. Bernhard Sidney Campkin, eldest son of Alderman A. S. Campkin (member of the Pharmaceutical Council), and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Campkin & Sons, Rose Crescent, Cambridge. Mr. Campkin was born in 1873, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. H. Matthews, of Leytonstone, studied at "Muter's" (where he took the Pharmacy Medal), and passed the Minor examination in January 1895. He then joined in his father's business at Cambridge, having the control of the branch in Mill Road, and when this was disposed of two years ago, he joined his father and brother at the present address. Mr. Campkin's connection with the Cambridge Association dates back to its formation in 1893, when he was elected Assistant Secretary. Later on, as Secretary, he took a prominent part in the development of the Association, and it is mainly through his efforts and untiring energy that it has attained its present high position among local pharmaceutical associations. Mr. Campkin is very popular with the members, and two years ago, upon retiring from the secretaryship, he was presented with a testimonial. Like his father, he is Liberal in politics, and takes an active interest in matters outside pharmacy. He is an Old Persean, and his *confreres* reckon that while he occupies their presidential chair they will lack in nothing social. Already he has shown in the first half of the session a distinction as a leader which has been of service to pharmacy as a whole as well as to the Cambridge Association.



MR. B. S. CAMPKIN.

### Brighton Association of Pharmacy.

A MEETING of this Association was held at 86 King's Road (by invitation of Mr. A. J. Franklin) on December 19, 1907, the President (Mr. W. H. Gibson, F.C.S.) in the chair. The first business was to receive the report of the Buying Club section, which showed that there had been a considerable increase in turnover last year. Several alterations in the old rules and one or two new ones were made, with the object of improving the financial stability of the club. The retiring officers and auditor were re-elected for the ensuing year ending November 30, 1908, as it was felt that the affairs of the club could not be in better hands.

The general business included correspondence from the promoters of the Chemists' Union, and a letter of thanks from Mrs. Bisley (*née* Gibson) for the marriage present given by members of the Association. This was supplemented by a few remarks by the President appreciative of the thoughtfulness of his old friends on this occasion.

### East Sussex Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Clarendon Hotel, St. Leonards, on December 19, Mr. F. Rossiter in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. R. W. Robbins entitled

#### CHEMIST, PHARMACIST, OR COMMERCIALIST.

Mr. Robbins defined the last term as meaning one engaged in commerce or trade, and proceeded to give character sketches of the pharmaceutical chemist and the chemist and druggist. Mr. Robbins regards the dispensing doctor as the most serious of the chemist's opponents, and as the evil is likely to increase in the future the remedy is to be found in the chemist becoming a commercialist. He finally pictured the pharmacist clothed in the attributes of commercialism, his windows (best and cheapest of advertisements) receiving every care, and the interior of the pharmacy arranged so as to show the goods to the best advantage. Legitimate side-lines and judicious advertising were also advocated. Mr. Robbins considers that in some ways the stores have been the chemists' best

friend in that they have taught him to be a better and keener business man.

In the discussion which ensued Mr. Rossiter held that although some portions of the chemist's business had been lost, other branches had been brought into existence which more than compensated for the losses. Mr. Crisford referred to the varying charges for dispensing in different towns and districts, but had no remedy to suggest.

Mr. John Smith doubted the accuracy of the view that the improved business adaptability among chemists is to be credited to store competition. The improvement is not peculiar to chemists, but is noticeable in all retail trades, and is part of the process of development in rapidly-moving times. He did not agree with the view that the greater consumption of medicines is due to the growth of proprietary preparations; it is due to the circumstances of the time in which we live. Traffic in these articles is, he believed, largely responsible for the diversion of business from the chemist to the store trader. He objected to any proposed reduction in the standard of qualification.

Messrs. Williams, Goodman, and others contributed to the discussion and thanked Mr. Robbins for his paper.

An informal discussion took place on the poison schedule, and the Secretary was instructed to obtain authoritative information as to whether tincture of hyoscyamus is to be regarded as a preparation of a poisonous vegetable alkaloid.

#### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE following is the programme of this Association for the half session January to April 1908: January 9, musical and social evening; Chairman, Mr. Sydney Jamieson. January 16, paper, "Digestive Ferments," Mr. C. W. O'Callaghan. January 23, visit to Mr. F. H. Glew's electrical laboratory, Clapham Road. January 30, members' whist-drive, 73 Newman Street. February 6, visit to generating station, Chelsea Electric Supply Co. February 13, lantern lecture, "Pharmacy and Therapeutics in the Light of Recent Discoveries in Tropical Medicine," Mr. James Cantlie, F.R.C.S. February 20, impromptu. March 5, paper, "Pharmacy: Past, Present, and Future," Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock, Ph.C. March 12, musical and social evening. March 19, paper, "Practical Perfumery in the Pharmacy," Mr. R. H. Brittain. March 26, annual dinner. April 2, paper, "Company Pharmacy," Mr. T. W. Theakston, Ph.C. April 8, visit to St. Thomas's Hospital dispensary. April 23, musical and social evening. April 30, annual general meeting.

### Festivities.

#### An Extract Dinner.

THE twenty-fourth annual extract dinner of Messrs. Newball & Mason, Nottingham, took place on December 27, 1907. Mr. B. Deaville occupied the chair, in the absence of Mr. T. Mason through ill-health. A message was transmitted to Mr. Mason by the company wishing him a speedy recovery. As usual on the occasion of these dinners, a whole day's amusement was crammed into the evening. The dinner began at 7.30 p.m., but the programme was not finished till 3 a.m. on December 28. There were songs, recitations, zono-phone selections, and a dramatic performance by the Mason-Deaville Dramatic Club. The programme which has been sent us is adorned with many appropriate poetic quotations, and was produced in the firm's printing department.

#### Four Centuries on the Road.

IN continuance of the custom established by the late Mr. Powell, Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, entertained their travelling staff to dinner on Monday, December 30, 1907, at the Leeds and County Conservative Club. Mr. W. P. Bowman presided, and Mr. F. Boyce, F.I.C., occupied the vice-chair. The proceedings were entirely of a social character, without formality or speeches, but in the course of a lively conversation after dinner a statistician of the party ascertained that the eighteen representatives of the firm present had been "on the road" for the business during uniform terms of 417 years, thus showing average service of over twenty-three years, the longest being thirty-three years. This bit of Yorkshire relish deserves to be

placed on record now, and we suggest another sum for the statistician: How many miles have the representatives travelled? Monday evening was very jolly, we understand, all looking back with satisfaction to a good year's business, and with higher hopes for 1908.

#### At the Criterion.

ON the conclusion of a two-days' conference of their management, heads of departments, and travelling representatives in Great Britain, Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. entertained these gentlemen to dinner in the Princes Room, Criterion Restaurant, London, last Saturday evening, December 28, Mr. F. M. Fisk (European Manager) presiding over a company of sixty, and Mr. Harry Fisk and Mr. G. R. H. Clark occupying the vice-chairs. The proceedings were of a thoroughly cordial character, and after dinner Mr. T. Maben, F.R.S.M., gave a practical finish to the conference by a limelight display of lantern views illustrating bacteriology, chemical research, pharmacology, pharmaceutical processes, serum production, and preparation of vaccines, views of the firm's works in Detroit, and of the leading men in the business, both in Detroit and London, adding a personal touch to a subject which was otherwise technical and instructive. The "display" was given in segments, and in the intervals songs were sung by Mr. Sydney Jamieson, and gramophone selections were given by Mr. J. P. Nash, both being exceptionally good. There were only one or two speeches, but many toasts, these being submitted in a Jacobean fashion, which induced as much surprise as amusement and gratification. The toast of "Prosperity to the Firm and the health of the European Manager" was given more formally, and was responded to with cheers, Mr. Fisk briefly replying.

### The Nottingham Arson Case.

THIS case was further proceeded with on Wednesday afternoon, January 1, at the Guildhall, Nottingham, which was crowded. The accused are William Thomson, chemist and druggist, Robert Lee, clerk, and Ernest Bradbury, chemist's assistant; and they are charged with conspiring to set fire to the premises, No. 123 Derby Road.—Dr. Tinsley Lindley, who prosecuted for the police, announced that he intended to put Bradbury straight away into the box, but before this was done Mr. A. M. White, counsel for Thomson, quoted authorities for his objection on the last occasion to the form of proceedings; but the Chairman of the Magistrates, after some argument, in the course of which he intimated that he also had consulted authorities, stated that they proposed to take the depositions of Bradbury, and if they were wrong and the matter went any further, it could be put right.

Ernest Bradbury then went into the witness-box. He said that he was previously at Vauxhall and at Cricklewood. He was unqualified, and Thomson knew this. He commenced his duties on Monday, September 16. He attended to the whole of his duties during the first week, during which he only saw Thomson in the mornings. All through the week the latter was more or less intoxicated, and he mentioned the fact to Lee. During that week he saw what a small quantity of stock there was, and he spoke to Lee about it, and Lee replied that it was their intention to get rid of the old stock, and get in fresh. About the end of the second week he saw Thomson with reference to his changing lodgings, and asked for an advance of half a sovereign, as he wished to pay his lodgings and send his box off. Thomson said he hadn't half a sovereign, but gave him a sovereign, saying he could balance up after. On the following Monday night Lee asked him to wait for him after the shop was closed, and they went and had a drink. Nearly all that day Lee had been in the cellar, and his coat and hat were very dusty. The following day witness went into the cellar, and noticed that a lot of plaster that had been knocked from the ceiling was on the floor. On the following day witness went to the warehouse of Messrs. Howard & Co., Derby Road, and on returning saw a man at the far end of the chemist's counter with two brown bags and a couple of tins, which he believed contained turpentine. Lee ultimately carried the bags downstairs, and upon



witness inquiring what they contained, Lee told him, with an oath, to mind his own business. On Goose Fair Thursday (October 3) Thomson left for Scotland. On Sunday Lee complained to him of not feeling well, and suggested that they should close the front door. He then joined Lee in the dining-room, and cooked some breakfast for him. When witness left the shop for dinner he took an 8-oz. bottle of whisky with him. Before he left Lee said, "Bradbury, I wish I could trust you." Witness replied, "Why can't you?" Lee said, "There is something in your face that tells me I cannot. If you divulge I will murder you." In further conversation Lee said, "Thomson is a ruined man, and he has asked me to fire the place." Witness said, "What are you to fire it for?" and he replied, "Thomson is heavily insured, and the insurance will put him out of his difficulties. I have lost my nerve; will you help me?" Witness said, "What are you to get out of it?" He replied, "Thomson has promised me 100*l.*, and to take me over to Scotland. I will give you 20*l.* if you will help me." Lee subsequently told him that Thomson asked him to send a telegram as soon as the job was done, and he told witness that he must tell his landlady that he would not be home that night. He added, "Can you understand the servants being sent away?" Witness went to his lodgings, and when he returned at 4.30 he let himself in with the key that Lee had given to him. He had tea with Lee, who said, "I am glad I have told somebody; it has relieved my mind. If I hadn't told you I thought of getting someone from where I lodge to help me. What do you think of the bommer?" Witness said, "I do not think much of him." Lee said, "Could you understand an old man like me looking bad with such a thing as this on my mind?" Witness asked him what Thomson was insured for, and he said, "About 3,000*l.* altogether." The shop was closed at eight, and they went for a drink. Lee wrote out a cheque for 5*l.* and handed it to witness. The signature was in Thomson's handwriting and the body of the cheque was in Lee's. The cheque was given to him on the 6th and dated for the 8th, Lee explaining that he had made it out so that no one would be any wiser that it was given to him on the occasion of the fire. They went out and visited Lee's lodgings and three public-houses. At ten o'clock they went to the shop, going straight upstairs to the dining-room. Lee said, "I shall start in the basement first—soak round there and also soak the shop floor." They went into the cellar, and from underneath a bench Lee pulled out a tin. There was a liquid in it, which Lee said was resin and turps; he said that Thomson had mixed it before he went. In further conversation Lee said, "Now can you understand the plaster being off the ceiling and the plumbers being in?" The books were removed downstairs from the dining-room the same night. Lee fetched the tin up, and witness fetched up a brown bag. Lee emptied the contents of the tin on the floor, and when witness asked him what to do with the bag, he said, "That is a portion of the resin left. I want you to sprinkle it." Witness sprinkled it round the chemist's counter and under Lee's desk. There was paper and rubbish about them. Lee afterwards sprinkled the bag in the centre of the shop and said, "We will let that soak in while we are down in the cellar." They went to the cellar. Lee brought the other tin out, got a broom, and, after soaking the end of it in the tin, started soaking the ceiling where the plaster had been knocked off. Witness then got some straw envelopes, which they soaked in the tin, and they were placed on a shelf in the cellar, on which also some of the liquid was poured. They put the broom into the tin and swept it round the shelf. When this was done they emptied the tin on a heap of rubbish which was underneath and to the left of where the plaster had been knocked off the ceiling. They went up to the dining-room, and went down again about 3.30 A.M.

The Chairman: Why did you go down again?

Witness: Lee said it was about time it was fired. Witness continued: "In the cellar Lee lit the gas and got on a ladder and asked me to give him another straw envelope. I did so. He lit it and then lit all the rest with that one. We came up from there to the shop and Lee pulled something out of his pocket and went to a drawer, took it out, put his hand in where the drawer was, and when he

pulled it out I saw he had a pair of forceps in his hand. He had pinched the gas pipe, and that would show it had been nibbled by rats. He went up to his desk, and when he came back there was a flame on the far end of the shop floor." Witness further stated that Lee afterwards said, "We will get upstairs." Lee fastened the door of the shop, locked it, and said that would "give them a hard job to get in." They went to the dining-room and Lee took off a portion of his clothes there. They then went to bed in the ordinary way. Witness undressed, but he could not tell whether Lee took all his clothes off. Witness had been in bed about ten minutes when Lee said, "It is about time you got up." He heard hammering on the door. He got into his trousers and saw Lee making an attempt to go downstairs. Lee then went to the window and witness also went to the window and threw it open. They both shouted for help. Witness helped Lee on to the window and saw him jump. Witness waited till the people below told him to jump and he then jumped out. They were both taken to the hospital.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned till Thursday.

When the case was resumed on Thursday morning there was again a crowded court. Bradbury re-entered the box and was severely cautioned, but he expressed willingness to give evidence. He created a sensation by giving details of what he alleged transpired when Thomson visited him in the hospital. Thompson said, "Bradbury, what do you know of this affair?" Witness told him that Lee had asked him to help him, and that he (Thomson) was a ruined man. Thomson replied, "It is all rot; the place is not half insured. What about that 5*l.* cheque?" Witness said, "Lee has given it me as portion of the 20*l.*" Thomson said, "But it is in your handwriting. Don't put yourself about if anyone comes up to see you. You are to know nothing, and then the cheque will be kept quiet." On a subsequent visit Thomson said, "I have seen your father and impressed upon him not to say anything to your sister or young lady, and, whatever you do, keep your mouth shut." The cross-examination of Bradbury was deferred until after luncheon.

Bertha Hardwick, of Birmingham, sister of Bradbury, said in the witness-box that on October 8 she received a letter from Bradbury which said "look in the papers to-night; there will be a fire in our premises. It is paying me."

The Court adjourned for luncheon.

Practically the whole of the afternoon sitting was occupied by a searching cross-examination of Mrs. Hardwick by Mr. White. She adhered to what she had already stated.

Miss Pitchford, of Smethwick, the *fiancée* of Bradbury, was the next witness, and she corroborated Mrs. Hardwick's evidence as to what occurred at interviews in the hospital.

The case was further adjourned till Tuesday, January 7.

"GOOD FOR AN IRISHMAN!"—Such is the remark made by Mr. John Lawson, general manager of Daisy, Ltd., when he received, straight from Belfast, a postcard addressed:

Maynooth Works Ltd.

Leeds

London E.C.

It was delivered at the Mammoth Works without delay, and had not been round by London.

GERMAN ANILINE TEST.—H.M. Consul-General at Hamburg reports that the three important aniline companies—the Badische Aniline and Soda-factory of Ludwigshafen, the Bayer Co. of Elberfeld, and the Aniline Works of Treptow, near Berlin, who concluded an agreement for a term of fifty years from January 1, 1905, which put an end to any competition between them, are now to establish a still closer connection among themselves.

GERMAN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS IN 1907.—A trade circular states that the conditions prevailing during the greater part of the year have been favourable, but that since the beginning of November there has been a considerable decline in the volume of business done, and prices have weakened. The cold and wet summer had a very prejudicial effect on most medicinal plants, so that in many cases there are only small quantities of inferior quality on the market, and there have been large supplies from Russia and Austria-Hungary. In some branches of the chemical industry there has been considerable over-production, which will now be more apparent.

## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

### 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., January 2.

**B**USINESS in the drug and chemical markets has scarcely yet been resumed after the Christmas holidays and the stocktaking operations which follow them. Fair attendances have marked 'Change, but business is less thought of at the moment than the expressions of goodwill for a prosperous New Year. Consequently there are few alterations to report, the principal one being a reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  in citric acid, this being due to absence of business. Quinine is tending firmer, with rather more demand at the close. Bromides continue unsettled, prices being a matter of negotiation. Among drugs, taraxacum is higher. Russian cantharides and ergot are tending easier. Cod-liver oil is steady. Gamboge has arrived in quantity. Shellac and pepper are firmer. Japan wax, China galls, and palm oil are lower. The Bank rate was reduced from 7 per cent. to 6 per cent. to-day. The fluctuations are indicated as below :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Dandelion Ruc oil	Pepper Shellac	Cantharides Citric acid Ergot Pimento	Ferri et ammon. cit. Galls (China) Japan wax Palm oil Resin

### Cablegram.

**NEW YORK, January 1.**—The general market in drugs is quiet. Opium remains easy at the reduction to \$5 per lb. for druggists' in single cases. Wayne County peppermint oil is weak at \$1.60 per lb. for "tin" oil. Cascara sagrada is nominal at 9c. per lb. Central and South American copaiba is steady at 50c. per lb., and Hydrastis (golden seal) is unsettled at \$1.80 per lb.

### Continental Markets.

**APOMORPHINE** has been reduced to 950m. per kilo. in view of the previous reductions in other opium alkaloids.

**ARAPOBA.**—Some 1,000 kilos. of the Hamburg stocks have been sold lately, but a large quantity still remains on offer, and there is some to be had in the London market. Prices are fairly steady at 4.50m. to 5.50m. per kilo., but if further supplies come in they may probably weaken.

**BALSAM PERU.**—Business is almost at a standstill. The scanty supplies are ample for the intermittent demand, and in some quarters balsam is already offered at 19m. per kilo. This price is, however, only due to the many offers, as in producing-centres the position is very firm, and at present it is not possible to obtain supplies.

**BROMIDES.**—Conditions for bromine preparations are in such a bad way that the time is probably not far distant when makers and dealers will no longer show any interest in the business. There are offers in the market at prices lower than those which prevailed at the break-up of the Convention.

**CANTHARIDES.**—Russia has declined to 600m. per 100 kilos., and an improvement in price is hardly to be expected, as the stocks at export centres are ample for requirements. Chinese cantharides are offered at the low prices of 350m. to 370m. per 100 kilos., but there is nothing doing.

**CHLOROFORM.**—There have been offers here and there at prices below the usual quotations, probably because stocks must be cleared. This weakened the market somewhat, and about 200m. per 100 kilos. is quoted for quantities from the makers.

**CITRIC ACID.**—As a rule at this time, sales have been concluded for the new year delivery, but that is not the case now. Little business is being done at the quoted price of 340m., as it is known that a good supply of raw material exists which is being held back in order that prices may be maintained. It remains to be seen whether sellers or buyers can hold out the longer.

**COPPER SULPHATE.**—Owing no doubt to the stringency of money, this product has been offered at ridiculously low prices, but even then little business has resulted. There has been, of course, a decided decline in the production of metal, but this has scarcely affected the market, as consumers show no inclination to buy except in very small quantities. There are offers of sulphate as low as 45m. per 100 kilos.

**GALANGAL** is still offered at about 55m. per 100 kilos., duty paid ex Hamburg, but this only refers to 1905 stocks. These offers are by no means rare, and under these conditions "transit" root at 27m. per 100 kilos. is only bought for export purposes. There is little inclination to buy.

**LYCOPodium** is cheaper, being obtainable at about 380m. to 385m. per 100 kilos. There is only a small demand, the consumption for technical purposes has decreased considerably, and there are considerable supplies both in Germany and Russia. It is probable that there will be a further gradual decline in price.

**MARSHMALLOW.**—The first arrivals from the new digging have come into the market, but very high prices are asked. The conviction is gaining ground that last summer was not favourable for the root, so that the crop will probably be somewhat smaller. There is not much choice in quality at the moment, but this will no doubt improve in a few weeks. As there is a very good demand for the new crop, it may be anticipated that the high prices will be maintained.

**OXALIC ACID.**—It would appear that the supplies, which are abundant, exceed the demand. Prompt delivery is already obtainable at considerably below the former quotations of 65m. to 70m. per 100 kilos. for large quantities.

**POTASH CHLORATE.**—There has been a heavy demand for prompt delivery, especially from abroad, where consumers are anxious to buy up any available quantities from second-hand, as delivery conditions for 1908 are to be restricted and export from second-hands is to be forbidden. The general conditions would appear to point towards higher prices, but, of course, it is not known yet whether the Convention entertain this idea.

**QUILLAYA.**—For shipment from Chile quotations have been reduced, but in view of the uncertain conditions consumers were not inclined for business. Moreover, the quantities offered were small, and, considering that the difficulty of gathering the new crop will be even more accentuated in the spring, it is probable that prices for the next season will be maintained at about the present standard. For whole spot (Hamburg) bark 57m. net per 100 kilos. is quoted ex warehouse.

**SILVER NITRATE.**—During the last few weeks there has been a steady decline, and even when it appeared that the lowest limit had been reached, further reductions set in, so that present quotations are at 54m. per kilo.

**TIN OXIDE.**—The tin-oxide bureau quotes 285m. per 100 kilos. In consequence of the conditions prevailing in the metal market, raw material is weakening still further, so that little confidence is shown and consumers are waiting until the last moment before covering their needs.

### London Markets.

**ACID, CITRIC.**—The entire absence of demand has led to a reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb., either English or foreign being obtainable at 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb.

**CAMPHOR.**—Sellers of Chinese crude now ask 175s. per cwt. c.i.f. for distant shipment, an advance of 15s., but no business is reported. There are buyers at 170s. c.i.f.; spot crude is quoted 185s. to 190s. Refined is steady at 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}d.$  to 2s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}d.$  for English *bells* as to quantity; and Japanese tablets (1 oz.) are obtainable at 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}d.$  to 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb.

**CHAMOMILES** are selling slowly on the basis of 75s. to 80s. for No. 1, and 62s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. for No. 2 flowers.

**CITRATES.**—The price of ferri et ammon. cit. has been reduced to 1s. 10d., and 28-lb. or 56-lb. lots to 1s. 9d. Potash citrate is now 1s. 10d., and sodium 2s. 1d. per lb.

**DANDELION.**—The recent cheap offers of root from the Continent have been withdrawn, owing to the fact that severe frosts have prevailed in Germany which have effectually stopped further supplies. Consequently prices of German root are rather firmer at from 55s. to 60s. per cwt. c.i.f. for whole, as compared with 45s. and under a few weeks ago.



**ERGOT** is very quiet in every market, with an easier tendency. Old Russian is obtainable at from 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 10d. per lb. c.i.f.

**GALLS**.—Chinese are offered at lower prices, sellers of January-March shipment quoting 42s. 9d. c.i.f.

**GAMBOGE**.—A somewhat startling arrival of 42 cases per *Merlin* from Havre, has taken place, but it is given out that the parcel will not be offered at the next auctions. There will, however, be a plentiful supply from other quarters.

**GENTIAN** remains firm at from 22s. to 23s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

**LEMON JUICE**.—English raw is somewhat scarce, and quoted at the high prices of 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 5d. per gal. in contract quantities for January to March delivery.

**MANNA**.—The latest advices from Palermo quote 406s. per cwt. c.i.f. for selected, and 365s. for ordinary flake.

**MATICO-LEAVES** are offered at from 60s. to 70s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

**MENTHOL** is steady, with business in "Suzuki" for March-April shipment at 6s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. c.i.f. Continent; on the spot 7s. is quoted, and 7s. 2d. for Kobayashi.

**OIL, CASTOR**.—Hull make of medicinal quality is quoted for prompt or January to June delivery at 31l. 10s., firsts at 29l., and seconds at 28l. per ton in barrels ex wharf London; cases 50s. per ton extra.

**OIL, COD-LIVER**.—Our Bergen correspondent, writing on December 30, states that as usual at this season only a few transactions are reported in cod-liver oil, small lots selling at the equivalent of 64s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from that port up to date amount to 13,649 barrels against 16,234 barrels at the same date of last year. In London the market has barely opened, but the tone is steady, agents quoting from 67s. 6d. to 72s. per barrel c.i.f. terms for finest brands.

**OIL, LEMON**.—An advice from Messina states that present prices are expected to be maintained for some little time, but a reduction is eventually expected; 5s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f., and occasionally less, is quoted; spot is scarce, genuine being held for 6s. 6d.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT**.—Business has not yet been resumed in this product, and prices are unchanged, American Wayne County in tins offering at 6s. 9d. to 7s., H.G.H. at 10s. 11d. to 11s., and Japanese (Kobayashi) at 4s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s. spot.

**OIL, RUE**.—Foreign distilled has been advanced to 12s. per lb.

**OPIMUM**.—A Smyrna correspondent writes us under date of December 21 that the market remains unchanged, and no business has been done. The arrivals of opium amount to 1,311 cases, as compared with 3,448 cases last year at the same date. For some days the temperature has completely changed. There have been heavy frosts on the high plateaux, which will hardly be favourable for the next crop. If the market were active holders would never have consented to grant concessions, but in view of the continued dullness everything points to the belief that they would be disposed to part with some of their stock at reasonable prices. Guaranteed 10 per cent. P.G. III. is quoted 35m. per kilo. c.i.f.; 10 per cent. Ph.Franc., 46f.; 9 per cent., 42f.; 8 per cent., 38f.

**OTTO OF ROSE**.—According to a British Consular report the exports of rose oil from Bulgaria during 1906 amounted to 249,792 oz., against 180,752 oz. in 1905, 154,950 oz. in 1904, and 199,496 oz. in 1903. The United States bought less than usual, but larger quantities were exported to France, the United Kingdom, and Germany in 1906 than in 1905. The above figures show the exports to have been greater than the production, the excess being due of course to adulteration with geranium oil, etc.

**PALM OIL** is 6d. cheaper, Lagos offering at 30s. per cwt. spot.

**QUININE** is tending firmer, small sales of B. and S. and/or Brunswick having been made at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz., but there are few sellers at this price, holders anticipating a better market.

The exports of "quinine, quinine salts, and combinations"

from Germany during the ten months ending October 1907 amounted to 1,631 kilos.

**RESIN** has declined to 9s. per cwt. spot for common strained.

**SHELLAC**.—Although business has been practically suspended owing to the holidays in many places, the tone is somewhat firmer, sellers now quoting 125s. as the basis price for fair free T.N. orange. For arrival sales of T.N. for January-March shipment have been made at 120s. to 121s. c.i.f., sellers now asking 122s., and for A. C. Garnet 118s. c.i.f. is quoted for March-April steamer.

**SODA CRYSTALS**.—The reduction of 5s. per ton to the home trade, announced a few weeks ago, came into operation this week, makers quoting barrels at 60s. and bags 57s. 6d. per ton.

**SPICES**.—The usual weekly auctions will be resumed on January 8. At the close of last week *Pepper* was lower, with sales of Singapore for January-March at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. c.i.f.; but this week the tone is firmer, the sales including 50 tons March-April at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. c.i.f.; spot is quoted 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. *White pepper* has also fluctuated, Singapore for January-March shipment having been sold at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and March-May at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. c.i.f.; sellers of fair quote 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. *Zanzibar Cloves* have been quiet, but firm, with sales of March-May delivery at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. For new cloves sellers quote 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and old at 6d. on spot. *Pimento* is easier with sales at 3d. per lb.

**THYMOL**.—The good demand noted last month appears to have cleared most of the available supply in makers' hands, and it is now difficult to buy for prompt delivery; from 7s. 4d. to 7s. 8d. per lb. is quoted, according to quality and maker.

**WAX, JAPAN**, is cheaper for forward shipment at from 50s. to 52s. per cwt. c.i.f., and on the spot 57s. is quoted.

### Synthetic Camphor in the U.S.A.

The decision of the United States Court to accord free entry to synthetic camphor, which was announced in the *C. & D.* of December 7 (p. 876), has given rise to much discussion in drug and chemical circles. It is anticipated that the relief from the payment of a duty of 6c. per lb. will stimulate the importation, especially from Germany. On the other hand, American camphor-refiners hope that the Federal Government will lodge an appeal against the decision of the District Court. If the judgment should be sustained in the highest court, the only remaining course to adopt would be to see that local interests were fully represented at the forthcoming revision of the tariff. It may be mentioned that several patents have been granted for the manufacture of synthetic camphor in the United States, and its manufacture there is merely a question of time.

### "Chinese Beetles."

Some annoyance has been caused to the American drug-trade by a recent ruling of the Customs officials to the effect that Chinese cantharides have no status under the United States Pharmacopoeia, and that in future the substance must be classed as "Chinese blistering beetles or flies." It appears the Chinese variety have been recognised in the American market for over thirty years, and as they are somewhat cheaper than the Russian, they have enjoyed a much larger sale. It is also stated that they contain practically the same amount of cantharidin as the Russian, but Greenish's "Materia Medica" (p. 476) states: "Chinese blistering beetles are richer in cantharidin than the official cantharides, containing from 1 to 1.2 per cent. They would form a useful source of this substance." The matter has been taken up by the wholesale trade in New York, a member of whom has issued the following notice to the trade:

The appraiser of the port has decided under the present law that the article known to the trade for the past thirty years as Chinese cantharides can no longer be imported under this name, but must be declared as "Chinese blistering flies or beetles." For the present all orders for this item will be billed and the packages branded "Chinese Beetles." We have applied at the department in Washington for an official ruling, and as soon as this is received will then bill and brand in accordance with their decision.

### Shellac.

Messrs. Reynolds & Sellers, in the course of their annual report for 1907, refer to the adulteration of shellac with resin, stating that the quality received in London is not so heavily adulterated as that shipped to the United States. That shipped to London is limited to the "resin clause," while the United States has been receiving shellac containing practically one-fourth of resin, which has naturally caused dissatisfaction. The market for second orange TN was steady



for the first six months of the year at round about 212s. to 216s., but in that month a decline of 5s. occurred, and by September the market had tumbled to about 155s. Further pressure to realise during October helped the downward course to 130s., and a few shillings less was accepted in November for immediate cash. During December a steadier feeling was evident, and with better news from Calcutta it is anticipated that current prices will improve. Fine and fine second orange fell in sympathy with the lower grades, the buying almost throughout being of a hand-to-mouth character. Opening at 250s. to 255s., prices fell quite 100s. when the slump took place. Speculation for delivery centred principally in the May and August positions. With some difficulty in obtaining May tenders this month was exchanged (with a small margin) to August, and when that month arrived further exchanges were made to October. Persistent offers on "c.i.f." terms at continually lower quotations broke the back of the market, the price so rapidly declining influenced would-be buyers, with the result that little business was done, everyone waiting developments. German-made shellac has not been a success here, being practically boycotted by consumers. Buttons have not been an open market, and the business has been done on private terms. The shipments from Calcutta to all parts for the past season, November 1906 to October 1907, amount to 206,114 cases, against 159,857 cases and 155,510 cases during the two previous years. The United States have taken only 4,933 cases more than last year, while the United Kingdom has received 14,996 cases more, which partly accounts for the increase in stock.

#### Persian Albumen.

The French Consul at Mosul states that two merchants there have been successfully engaged in the exportation of albumen and the yolk of eggs, a branch of commerce which, he states, is capable of considerable development. The eggs, bought in the surrounding villages, are delivered in Mosul at from 2f. to 2.50f. a hundred. The yolks are separated from the whites, carefully mixed with 1 per cent. of boric acid and 10 per cent. of sea salt, and immediately put into the casks. The casks when filled contain some 10,000 yolks, and weigh about 200 kilos. The exports of egg-yolk from Mosul in 1907 amounted to 150 tons, valued approximately at 20,000f. (about 800l.). In the preparation of albumen a proportion of from  $\frac{2}{3}$  to 1 per cent. of acetic acid is added to the whites of the eggs, which are then dried in the sun. The exports of albumen during 1907 amounted to thirty cases (of 150 kilos, each), valued at about 18,000f. (720l.). The chief difficulty with which the trade has to contend is the lack of direct means of transport. The cases at present are sent from Mosul to Bagdad: from Bagdad they are forwarded to Bassorah by English or Turkish steamers, and from Bassorah to Marseilles by the "Hamburg-Amerika" or "Anglo-Arabian" line.

#### The U.S. Pure Food Act.

A copy of an official publication issued by the United States Department of Agriculture giving a review of the organisation and functions of the Bureau of Chemistry in that Department, has been sent to the Board of Trade. The Bureau is the authority charged with the administration of the Pure Food Act, and this summary of its organisation, with the accompanying index of the publications it has issued up to date, will be of use for reference in connection with the various questions concerning inspection of imported products now pending. The publication in question may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 75 Basinghall Street, E.C.

#### Tacca "Arrowroot."

A sample prepared from the roots of *Tacca pinnatifida* growing in British East Africa during the 1905 season was forwarded to the Imperial Institute for valuation. It was dull white in colour, rather gritty, and when examined under the microscope showed the characteristic structure of Tacca starch granules. This material is well known in the South Sea Islands, but rarely appears in European markets. The British East African sample was valued at 14s. per cwt., and it was stated by the commercial experts to whom it was submitted that it could be sold in the United Kingdom as a cheap manufacturing arrowroot. It is, of course, quite distinct in character from the true West Indian arrowroot—*Maranta arundinacea*.

#### Java Cinchona for India.

A consignment of 60,000 lb. of cinchona has been received by the director of Government cinchona-plantations on the Nilgiris from Amsterdam for treatment at the Neddiwattam factory, which has led the "Indian Agriculturist" to ask why in a cinchona district with private plantations and large Government estates it should be necessary to import from Europe. It was originally stated that the reason the Indian Government had for buying bark from planters was in order to husband the supply on its own property—implying, of

course, that the latter was quite equal to the demand—and that the Government was anxious at the same time to encourage private production. The latter, however, has not risen to expectations, not as regards quantity, but as to quality. Some of those estate-owners who have recently supplied the factory with bark, in their desire to increase the quantity, have taken bark from the branches as well as from the trunks of their trees, and this has had the effect of lowering the percentage of quinine. It costs the same to treat inferior as to treat superior bark, and the admixture has led to the rejection of much that would otherwise readily be accepted. The Government pays the same price per unit for private bark as it would realise in London, and the arrangement saves the planter the expenses of freight, packing, and commission, which ought to be a consideration. Despite this advantage, rich bark is not forthcoming, and it has therefore to be imported.

#### Strophanthus.

Dr. J. M. Dalziel, a medical officer in Northern Nigeria, has written an account of the vegetable products of the Kontagora Province, which is published in the Imperial Institute Bulletin, in the course of which he states that the plants used in the preparation of arrow-poison afford interesting material for study. In Kontagora the chief ingredient is strophanthus, or "Kwankwanni," of which two species are commonly used—viz., *Strophanthus hispidus* and *Strophanthus sarmentosus*. Both of these are found near Kontagora, but there is a wide difference in their habitat, and the circumstances of their occurrence in the district, for the former being a shrub with long lax branches is capable of being grown in the neighbourhood of towns and villages, and is often found within the walls of these, affording a convenient supply, whereas the latter is a lofty woody climber supporting itself on rocks or on the tallest trees of the ravine, and its follicles have thus to be sought for in its natural habitat. *S. hispidus* has gradually been looked upon as the chief source of the arrow-poisons, which are derived from plants of this genus, as distinguished from the genus *Acokanthera*, but Dr. Dalziel finds that in Zungeru and in Kontagora *S. sarmentosus* is more frequently employed, in Zungeru perhaps because it is much more abundant, and in Kontagora because native hunters say it is the more powerful poison. Many other ingredients, mostly from vegetable sources are mixed with strophanthus, and some, though not all, are poisonous.

#### Trade of Jamaica.

The annual reports or Blue-books issued from the Colonial Office in regard to our Colonies are, as is well known, mostly devoted to administration, commercial matters receiving but scant attention and that in a perfunctory manner. The report on Jamaica for 1906-7 which has recently been issued fully bears out this contention. Naturally the author, Mr. H. C. Bourne, C.M.G., devotes much space to the earthquake and its effects, the loss of life from which was 800, the destruction of property being valued at 2,010,000l. The immediate effect of the earthquake on the revenue of the Colony was a few weeks' industrial paralysis, followed by a great increase in receipts from import-duty and rum-duty, resulting from the demand for the replacement of stocks. This increase commenced soon enough to neutralise the short period of stagnation which preceded it, and the surplus anticipated before the catastrophe has consequently been realised. The value of the imports into the Colony was 2,261,469l., as against 1,941,937l. in the preceding year, and the exports for 1906-7 were valued at 1,992,007l., as against 1,568,224l. in the previous year. The imports are not shown in detail, but it may be noted that the existing Customs tariff, which places the high *ad valorem* duty of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. on many articles connected with the drug-trade (including all medicinal preparations), has been renewed for five years from June 1906. The article which showed most increase in exports was cocoa, to the extent of 16,500 cwt. The ginger exported, although less in quantity (not stated), was valued almost 11,900l. higher than the previous year's crop. Annatto and kola were exported in increased quantities (not stated), but the values were less. Fumetto also declined by 6,400 cwt., or 1,300l. in value. Logwood shows an expansion of almost 3,700l., and logwood extract is 16,600l. more. No mention is made of such exports as honey, beeswax, and sarsaparilla, these products being considered quite unimportant. Of the exports the United Kingdom took 21.6 per cent. and the U.S.A. 57.2 per cent., the movement in 1906-7 being slightly in favour of the United Kingdom and Canada at the expense of the U.S.A. Among the industries of the island is a factory at Spanish Town (the West India Chemical-works) for the production of logwood extract. This factory in recent years has been a large purchaser of all logwood within its reach, and has established a similar factory at Lacovia. The legislation enacted in 1906 included an amendment in the Produce Protection Law, by which every shipper of produce is compelled always to use the same trade-mark, leaving it open to him, however, to employ subsidiary marks.



## Sore Throat.

By A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

**S**ORE throat is very often the result of the poison of measles, of scarlatina, of diphtheria, or even of Bright's disease. This should always be borne in mind, and in the first three cases may, apart from the temperature, be the only symptom early in the disease.

At this time of year, however, the most common form of sore throat in adults is a simple pharyngitis, which may, at the time or later, be accompanied by catarrh of the larynx and bronchial tubes. The tonsils are usually involved, and in persons with large tonsils the disease may take a good deal of subduing, and may cause much pain and disability. In all cases there is no doubt that the inflammation is due to the attacking of the tissues by micro-organisms, which are probably present in the mouth and throat in health, but which, as soon as the tissue-resistance is lowered by chill—especially by sudden chill after leaving a crowded and hot and ill-ventilated room—get their opportunity and use it to the full.

The indications for treatment in all cases are to keep the neck warm, so as to save the constant strain thrown on the circulation of the part by exposure to varying temperature, and to use alkaline and antiseptic gargles or paints, with or without the addition of an astringent; the alkali softens and detaches the mucus which is thrown out in quantity as the result of the irritant. An important point in the prescribing of gargles is to see that they are used warm, as the warmth not only has an important action on the circulation, but warm fluids detach the mucus more readily, and do not cause pain where there happen to be decayed teeth.

Borax is the best form of alkali to use, and a saturated solution should be given with a little inf. rosæ acid., with directions to use two tablespoonfuls, with twice the quantity of hot water, every hour or two as a gargle. If there is much furring of the tongue, an occasional spraying of the tongue and throat with hydrogen peroxide has a magical effect in removing the dead epidermis of which the fur is mainly composed. If there are general catarrhal symptoms, a mixture such as recommended in "Diseases and Remedies," p. 154, is very suitable. Should the tonsils be red and swollen, and have white patches on them, the hydrogen peroxide spray is very suitable, or they may be painted once daily with glycer, hydr. perchlor. 1 in 1,000, the gargle being used as well.

Chronic pharyngitis, recognised by the red granular appearance of the back of the throat, and caused by smoking, drinking, or public speaking, or a combination of these, is best treated with "Mandl's paint," viz.:

Iodi	...	...	...	gr. vj.
Potassii iodid.	...	...	...	gr. xxv.
Ol. menth. pip.	...	...	...	ʒvj.
Glycerin.	...	...	...	3j.

M.

To be applied morning and evening.

When there is hoarseness, caused by the inflammation spreading to the larynx (laryngitis), inhalations of steam from an inhaler containing a pint of hot water, to which a teaspoonful of tr. benz. co. with a few drops of ol. eucalypt. has been added, are most effective, and may be aided by counter-irritation over the "voice-box" with lin. camph. co. or lin. tereb., or other stimulating liniment.

If ulcers should develop as the result of a protracted attack and do not yield to the above gargle used as a mouth-wash, they should be touched with sol. argenti nit. gr. xx. to 3j. The inflammation of the tonsils, instead of subsiding in a day or two, may go on to suppuration, an abscess being formed in the tissues around the tonsil ("quinsy"). The above-mentioned gargle should still be used, and linseed poultices applied to the neck on the affected side; but relief is got rapidly if the abscess is opened as soon as it shows signs of pointing.

THE imports of apothecaries' wares into Mauritius during 1906 amounted in value to Rs. 181,546, against Rs. 184,802 in 1905. The decreases were from France (Rs. 3,499), Germany (Rs. 1,125), and Spain (Rs. 844), while the amount obtained from the United Kingdom increased by Rs. 2,121.



**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

**BUSINESS INFORMATION.**—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

### Private Methyating.

**SIR,**—This subject is one of engrossing interest to manufacturing chemists at the present time. Your correspondent's proposal is for officials to superintend the denaturing of alcohol on the premises of the chemists themselves, and so avoid the circumlocution, with all its attendant disadvantages, of getting the spirit from the distiller *via* the licensed methylator. Officials, especially those connected with taxation, are chary about the introduction of new principles or methods in their administration, since the insertion of the thin edge of the wedge has been known to result in a cleavage detrimental to the interests of the Crown. A concession once granted to the taxpayer is irrevocable. Denaturing at home is one already conceded by the officials, inasmuch as the 1902 Finance Act permits the receipt of duty-free spirit on the manufacturer's premises, where it is denatured with appropriate agents directly under the supervision of the Crown officer. This is the precedent, and to-day we ask for an extended application of the principle in order that methylated spirit may be produced at the minimum of expense and maximum of convenience. It is perfectly true that in asking for this privilege we want to drive the 1902 wedge further home, but in so doing we by no means desire to do so at the expense of revenue interests. The latter consideration becomes the true standpoint from which to view the trade demand for private methyating. Is the spirit revenue likely to be jeopardised by so doing? Unless the duty on alcohol is as high and the revenue as important in Germany as it is in the United Kingdom, it is of very little use to the Treasury officials of this country for manufacturers to demand the same privileges here as are granted there. Circumstances alter cases, and the high duty of 11s. per proof gal. on British spirits is the circumstance that increases official responsibility, and often leads to that characteristic caution on the part of officials mistaken for timidity and construed as inefficiency. There is a golden mean to be aimed at, and in this instance it is to prevent the abstraction of the spirit on the one hand and permit private methyating on the other. If a cask of alcohol can be sent, sealed with an official device, to the premises of a licensed methylator, it can also be sent under the same precautions to the premises of a manufacturing chemist. Indeed, the latter has only to take out a ten-guinea licence to claim the right of receiving such spirit. But chemists do not want either to incur the expense of erecting stores, vats, and other paraphernalia according to a prescribed pattern or to exercise the privileges attendant upon the holding of a ten-guinea licence. A methylator is a person who makes and trades in methylated spirit, but a manufacturing chemist does not want to trade in it at all. His object is simply to prepare the article on his own premises for his own use. Just as the official takes account of the spirit-casks on the premises of the licensed methylator, so a similar account can be taken in the private warehouse of the manufacturing chemist, every facility in the way of sufficient accommodation—space,

desk, light, ventilation, etc.—being afforded for this examination.

The naphtha must be approved before use, and official approval can easily be obtained on the premises of the naphtha supplier before it is sent to the premises of the private user. The drums could be sealed, and particulars of each drum sent to the receiving official, who would take account of the naphtha in the same manner as in that of the alcohol. This is the method adopted in Germany, and appears to give satisfaction. I see no reason why the suggestions of "Ordinary Mortal" should not be taken up and carried to a successful issue.

Yours truly,  
PHARMACON. (68/95.)

#### The Origin of "Lambkin's" Cream.

SIR,—It has been recently several times stated that the ordinary formula for what is known as "mercurial cream" was originated by Lieut.-Colonel Lambkin in 1905. Colonel Lambkin himself, in a paper published in the "British Medical Journal," November 11, 1905, p. 1256, says: "The composition of the cream (which the writer from many experiments made for him and by him both in the tropics and elsewhere, has arrived at) is . . ." Here follows the formula. Having these statements in mind, I venture to repeat the inquiry contained in my letter to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 14, 1907, p. 915. Meanwhile the following facts bearing upon the origin of mercurial cream may have some interest. The formula of hydrargyri cremor, as given officially by the Army Medical Department, is as follows:

Mercury	...	...	...	...	5ss. (by weight)
Wool-fat	...	...	...	...	5ij. (by weight)
Liquid paraffin,	carbolised,				
2-per-cent., to	...	...	...	...	3v. (by measure)

Mix. Ten minims contain 1 grain of mercury.

Nearly fifteen years prior to 1905, viz. in August 1890, the late Dr. Julius Althaus, of London, read a paper before the International Medical Congress at its Berlin meeting. This paper was subsequently published under the title "Treatment of Syphilis of the Nervous System," by Julius Althaus, M.D. (London: Longmans, 1890). From p. 23 I make the following extract:

As the method which I am in the habit of using differs considerably from those which are employed by others, I will now describe it in full:

1. The preparation I use consists of 1 part of metallic mercury thoroughly rubbed up with 4 parts of purest lanolin, and then well mixed with 5 parts of carbolised oil of 2-per-cent. strength. This forms a grey cream which is sufficiently fluid for injections, and 10 minims of which contain 1 grain of metallic mercury.

At the request of Dr. Althaus, I made some of the cream in 1890 and at short intervals for himself and others on numerous occasions in subsequent years right up to the present time. It will be noticed that Dr. Althaus makes an indirect claim to originating the formula, and unless Colonel Lambkin can show priority it seems hardly fair to apply the Colonel's name to the preparation instead of that of Dr. Althaus. It will be seen that Lambkin's formula is practically that of Althaus "writ large." Lang, of Vienna (1888), so far as I am aware, was the author of the essential principle of the process; that is to say, the division of metallic mercury by means of the viscous substance lanolin, and thinning the emulsion with oil. Lang's formula was too rich in mercury. It ran as follows:

Mercury	...	...	...	...	3j.
Pure lanolin	...	...	...	...	3j.
Olive oil	...	...	...	...	5ij.

Yours faithfully,

London, W., December 31, 1907.

J. E. SAUL.

£3,000.

SIR,—That article on p. 973 of your issue of December 28 ought to illuminate some of the dark corners of the chemist's mind. One feels that a man has spoken—a real man—with knowledge and understanding, and I trust you will unearth others and get them to speak out. Sellers of "old drug museums" will begin to see that it is hopeless for them to expect to sell if their stock alone reaches 700*l.* for a tiny turnover of 1,200*l.* a year. They would have been taught

this long ago if buyers themselves had known it and refrained from giving good clean cash for dirty old stock. The present dearth of buyers of businesses may be traced to the fact that so many men have been "done" in the past, thus rendering everybody over-cautious. In this respect a glance at any week's *C. & D.* Supplement will show 50 per cent. of businesses for sale at a price which is identical with one year's takings, instead of being roughly half or third of the takings. And they all insist that they are "giving full value [a favourite phrase]; the stock is needed; not safe to do it on less; all well bought," and so on. It is refreshing to hear a man who appreciates the stock question, and who can put his views so clearly as your "3,000*l.*" correspondent does. No doubt he uses discretion in the following two debatable points, viz.:

1. Just how many own "preps." it pays to put up (and lay in stocks of labels at 10s. per 1,000 and cartons at 1*l.* per 1,000).
2. Pushing own goods by commission to men.

Where no limit is set, I say and maintain that labels, cartons, special bottles, boxes, and other containers will soon load you up with stock quite as useless as 7s. 6*d.* chest-protectors; and most assistants are apt to be over-zealous in "pushing," with the result that the public soon cry "substitution." In this respect I interpret him when he says "by this means patents fell from 50 per cent. to 33 per cent. of returns" to mean that he so pushed and introduced his own preparations on their merits that he thereby raised his returns, which had the effect of making patents 33 per cent. instead of 50 per cent., and not merely that he sold fewer patents or pursued a policy of "choking off" legitimate demand, which latter is the usual policy with many valiant adherents of even the P.A.T.A.

Yours,

JAY MACK.

SIR,—In the "Beginner's Experiences," *C. & D.*, December 28, p. 973, we have a most interesting and mouth-watering account of success. Would it be asking too much of the writer to continue his information on the following lines? It would be of immense interest to many strugglers in the drug-trade:

1. Did his business grow automatically or by (a) advertising (and what kind?), (b) location—and if a main street?
2. How did he make his own proprietaries known to the public?
3. How did he run his business on 13-per-cent. business expenses? (I wish I could!).

I could imagine our friend has alighted on a Tom Tiddler's ground or an El Dorado which he should not divulge, or he will have a deluge of stores and companies around. I say this quite without sarcasm, and I wish him success in every way; but I anxiously await further details of the way he works his business, especially in the points enumerated, so that others may perhaps reap a like harvest. Wishing you and all your readers a very happy, prosperous New Year,

I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

NOMEN. (70/61.)

#### Formulae of Proprietary Articles.

SIR,—On the question of disclosure of formulae, I am at a loss to understand Mr. Beecham's strong feeling. I presume that Mr. Beecham, as the patentee of Beecham's pills, has already disclosed his formula, and that it is open to anyone interested to read it. It is a curious thing, however, that Mr. Beecham's patent does not appear in the list of patent medicines given in Alpe's book on the Medicine-stamp Acts. An interesting paragraph on a patent pill appears in Harmsworth's "Self-Educator," p. 1400—viz.:

A well-known and widely advertised pill was originally patented, and anyone is free to read the original recipe, and to make and sell the article, although this is not done, as no one who might care to do so seems to be aware of the fact just stated.

Your readers will be anxious to know what pill is referred to.

Yours, &c.,

W. C. D. (69/96.)

[We understand that the reference in the "Self-educator" is not to Beecham's pills. Apart from that, it is not a strictly correct statement of law.—ED. *C. & D.*]



*Re Infus. Felis.*

SIR,—How could Mr. Bohn write, or you, Sir, allow to appear, such a horrible suggestion? On the eve, too, of our gastronomic festival! Imagine a poor pill-maker who had just enjoyed rabbit-pie for supper, and then sat down to read his *C. & D.* with his pipe and glass beside him, coming to that letter, then, looking up, seeing a bottle on the table labelled "Old Tom"! What a shock to his felines; enough to bring on a horrible nightmare when he would be running over the tiles (the spirit in him or he in the spirit). Oh! be careful!—very, very careful!—what you allow to appear in the columns of the *C. & D.* for 1908, for which I now enclose my subscription.

COUNTRY CHEMIST. (78/25.)

**An Opportunity for Union.**

SIR,—At the present time the Pharmaceutical Society has one of the best opportunities of uniting the whole of the chemists into a Union and obtaining the sympathy and active allegiance of the whole trade. Will the Council rise to the occasion? If the present attitude, as enunciated by the Vice-President in recent speeches, may be taken as a guide, I must regretfully say the majority of the members of the Council are unwilling. It is our duty to educate public opinion within our own ranks, therefore, in order to secure the defeat of these members at the next and future Council elections. My purpose in writing, however, is to urge that the Council should postpone their parliamentary efforts until they represent a united membership of the rank-and-file of the chemists of Great Britain, when Parliament will be compelled to listen to their just and legitimate demands. How can these objects be attained?

First, I would suggest that the Council must take the chemists into their confidence and abolish secret and belated committee work and reports, such as the one submitted at a recent Council-meeting, announcing that meetings had been arranged to be held at Manchester and Nottingham, both of which had been held a week and fortnight before.

Second, the whole of the secretarial and clerical work should be rearranged in a thorough businesslike way, the secretarial staff to include a qualified chemist who should be trained to succeed to the secretaryship.

Third, affiliation of local associations and co-operation of the united membership of the whole trade should be the two first and paramount endeavours of the Council.

The advantages to the Society of these reforms are so apparent that they scarcely need mentioning. In the space of a short visit to Nottingham and Manchester I was appalled by the indifference and apathy of nearly all the smaller chemists to the work and management of matters pharmaceutical by the Council, and so long as this continues they will remain aloof. The Society is able to advance the interests of the individual chemist in three directions: (1) for defence, (2) for progress, (3) for enterprise. What trade, business, or profession is so attacked or imposed upon as ours? We need the guiding hand of an organised association to assist and help us, to advise us when in doubt or when ambiguity prevails as to what the law requires. Many a vexatious prosecution under the Food and Drugs Acts would be obviated did the authorities know that the Pharmaceutical Council are willing and prepared to defend any but wilful and careless abuses of the standards of purity and quality, while reciprocation on the part of the Council with county and borough analysts would benefit the craft. By a careful system of registration and inquiry into references the vexed question of reliable assistants would be overcome, and a supply for relief always be at hand in urgent cases. With its well-equipped laboratories, professors, teachers, and salaried scholars the Society is well prepared for investigating and reporting on new drugs and chemicals and settling points on standardisation, whereby great service could be rendered to pharmacy in this country. I venture to assert that if the members of the Council will rise to the occasion the trade will support them; but if they continue their present policy it behoves us quietly, determinedly, and systematically to educate chemists to the possibilities which are theirs for the asking, and return to the Council at the next and ensuing elections only such men as will force the Council to adopt these measures and ensure that those

gentlemen who at present bar progress are safely relegated to the limbo of the past. I plead for the active co-operation of every chemist to obtain this.

Yours faithfully,

M.P.S. (58/40.)

**Dispensing Notes.****Quinine-and-Salicylate Mixture.**

W. A. R. (61/17) asks how the following prescription may be successfully made up:

Quininae sulphatis ...	...	gr. xxiv.
Sodii salicylatis ...	...	5ij.
Aq. chlorof. ad ...	...	5xij.

Misce.

[Make a mucilage with 12 grains of tragacanth and 3 or 4 oz. of the chloroform-water in the usual way. Rub the two salts together firmly with enough water to form a cream; add first the mucilage gradually, with continued trituration, then the remainder of the water. A nice white smooth mixture results. Note that when the sodium salicylate is dissolved in half the water and the quinine rubbed down with the remainder, and the two mixed, the precipitate (to use the word for convenience) falls and occupies about one-fourth of the bottle; when the two salts are rubbed together with a little water and more added, the precipitate rises and occupies three-fourths of the bottle. The lighter precipitate makes the nicer mixture in the way indicated.]

**Legal Queries.**

For concise statements respecting various Acts which affect directly or indirectly the Chemical and Drug Trades, see the "*C. & D. Diary*," 1908, p. 456; Stamped Medicine Law, p. 435; Pharmacy and Poisons Law, p. 448; and Patents Law, p. 442.

*Nemo* (69/41).—We regard creosote as a homologue of phenol, therefore a Part II. poison. The description "Medical Hall" is not an infringement of the Medical or Pharmacy Acts.

*Inquirer* (70/51).—The sale of dental local anaesthetics by a manufacturer to a user is regarded as wholesale dealing, therefore the manufacturer is covered by the exemption terms of Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. The terms are not exactly applicable to the case you quote, but in practice the Pharmaceutical Council administers the section liberally, if the conditions of Section 17 are carried out.

*Bruno* (46/16).—The following is a summary of the advantages of the limited-company principle of trading as stated by the Lancashire Trading Association:

1. Liability is limited to the amount of the shares held in the business, and when these are paid for there is no further obligation or liability in respect thereto.
2. All private investments and properties accumulated year by year outside one's business are protected from the liabilities and misfortunes of the business—that is to say, if anything happens to the business as a limited company no claim may be made upon a trader's private assets or his goods in the home.
3. As a limited company can give a legal charge on its property and assets by way of a debenture, it is easier to obtain additional capital thereby for extension or development purposes.
4. As a limited company a trader can secure the permanent interest of his customers, and practically do all that is possible in the way of tying them to his business by getting them to take up shares in the same. This class of shareholders constitutes the best possible and most permanent sort of connection for the business.
5. The interests of the employes can usually be strengthened and increased by allowing them to become shareholders in the business without in any way incurring the risks of unlimited liability as in the case of an ordinary partnership.
6. It enables a trader partially to retire or to take up an interest in any other business, and, furthermore, to make more satisfactory arrangements for testamentary purposes, thus ensuring, if he desires, that the business shall be carried on after his death for the benefit of those whom he intends to have the same.

A. E. S. (69/45) puts two questions which once more bring into relief the absurd condition of the Poisons Schedule. They are:

Under which schedule of poisons does a hair-wash containing a small proportion of cantharidin come? If tincture of cantharides or any other preparation of cantharides is used, does this come under Part II?

Cantharidin is not a scheduled poison, but it may be that if prepared in liquid form it would be regarded as coming within the terms of Part II. entry: "the tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations of cantharides." This entry was intended to exclude from the schedule liquid preparations which are not vesicating (*e.g.*, hair-washes) and solid vesicating preparations (*e.g.*, horse-blister); but since then a High Court decision has ruled that a preparation of a

poison is to be regarded as the poison itself. This applied to cantharides means that all preparations of that drug other than those specified in Part II. are poisons in Part I., and preparations containing the tincture and other vesicating liquid preparations of cantharides are in Part II., although the latter deduction is contrary to the intention not to treat non-vesicating liquids as poisons. There is no doubt of the fact that the High Court decision confines the sale of all preparations of cantharides to chemists, and although there is doubt as to the legal necessity for labelling all such preparations "Poison," we think it wise for chemists to do so. Our correspondent also asks:

If a cough-mixture contains a small dose of diacetyl-morphine hydrochloride, is it necessary to label it "Poison"?

No; this derivative of morphine is neither morphine nor a salt or preparation of morphine, but a derivative. The Government Pharmacy and Poisons Bill proposes to schedule such derivatives.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

*Ubique* (65/17).—The information which you require is given in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1908.

*A. J. D.* (46/11).—EFFECT OF FREEZING ON MEAT.—Meat can be kept almost indefinitely by freezing. The disadvantages of the process are that in thawing out water deposits on the surface and affects the keeping qualities of the meat. There is also an escape of meat juice due probably to rupture of the cell walls by the freezing. Meat loses weight on being kept owing to the evaporation of water, in four months from 7.5 to 10 per cent., and in nine months from 15 to 20 per cent. Freezing does not necessarily destroy bacteria which may be present, as many kinds resist low temperatures. The only reason for the suggestion that frozen meat is less nutritious than meat which has not been subjected to cold is the escape of meat-juice as noted above.

*W. E. B.* (63/30).—BACILLUS ACIDI LACTICI.—Information on the cultivation of this bacillus is given in several standard works, but not in detail. The points seem to be that the medium is neutral, for which purpose chalk is added, and that proteid material other than sugar be supplied. The temperature should not much exceed 35° C. In Lafar's "Technical Mycology," of which a translation is published by Griffin, there are five pages devoted to the lactic-acid bacteria.

*A. F. G.* (11/43).—BOOKS ON POULTRY DISEASES.—Barton's "Ailments of Poultry" (Dean & Son, 1s.) is the only book on the subject we know. "Veterinary Counter-practice" has a good chapter on the diseases of birds, and most books on poultry, such as Wright's "Poultry" (Cassell & Co.), have information on the point.

*P. S.* (Dehra Dun) (62/70).—BOOKS ON WOOD-DISTILLING.—There do not appear to be any books on this subject in English, but Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry" includes the chief processes. The following are the only books on the subject with which we are acquainted: "L'Industrie Chimique des Bois: leur dérivés et extraits industriels," par P. Dumesay and J. Noyer (Tignol, 53bis Quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris), 1906; "La Distillation des Bois," par E. Barillot (Masson, 120 Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris), 1896; "Technologie der Holzverkohlung und der Fabrikation von essigsäure, acetone, methyl alcohol, und sonstiger Holzdestillate," von M. Klar (Springer, Berlin), 1903.

*Sequin* (79/5).—SEQUARD'S FLUID is an extract prepared from the testicles of animals. It was introduced twenty years ago, and created much sensation at the time, even Zola working it into one of his novels. Brain extract is usually made from the brain of the sheep. Shaw's "Organotherapy" (Cassell, 6s.) is a good book on the subject.

*B. E. A.* (Mombasa) (56/54).—The sample of leaves when received contained little or no fragrance. They appear to belong to a species of *Zanthoxylum*, probably *Z. alatum* (Rutaceae), the seeds of which are said to yield a fragrant oil and the root-bark to smell like ginger. Most of the species of *Zanthoxylum* are more or less fragrant, but so far as can be gathered are not likely to be of use in perfumery.

*H.* (32/44).—In the treatment of bilharzia disease a mixture of potassium bicarbonate and infusion of buchu is merely a palliative. There is no specific remedy for the disease. Has your friend consulted a specialist in tropical diseases? The fact that he was discharged from a military hospital as incurable is rather ominous considering that cases like his are good clinical material.

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 11, 1907.)

- "BETOSIN"; for goods in Class 1. By C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldhof, near Mannheim, Germany. 297,603.
  - "ALPHA"; for chemicals, oils, etc., and cement in Class 50. By Colthurst & Harding, Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 297,612, 297,613, 297,614, 297,615, 297,616.
  - "KATHARO"; for a disinfectant liquid soap. By the Katharo Co., 69 Osborne Street, Glasgow. 297,093.
  - "ARAMIN"; for chemicals. By B. C. Tipper & Sons, 43 and 45 Homer Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham. 297,617.
  - "PRESTO POWDERS" (on label depicting a conjurer removing headache, etc.); for headache, toothache, etc., powder. By W. Davies & Co., Glasfryn, Gowerston, Swansea. 296,268.
  - "ZAZODYNE"; for an eczema-ointment. By Alice Lucie Lenfestey, 6 Roseford Gardens, Shepherd's Bush, W. 296,942.
  - "VIMBRIL"; for chemicals. By Armour & Co., Ltd., Atlantic House, 46a Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. 297,302.
  - "VYNE"; for all goods in Class 3. By the Vynene Manufacturing Co., 105 Shortlands Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. 297,500.
  - "FIGUARDS"; for chemicals. By George E. Dixon, 47 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. 297,801.
  - "LINIMO"; for embrocation. By E. G. Goddard, Clarence Villa, Collingbourne Ducis, Marlborough. 297,829.
  - "VISCOMA"; for waxes of all kinds. By Schliemann's Oil and Ceresine Co., Ltd., 23 Leadenhall Street, London. 297,859.
  - "DUCAR"; for optical instruments. By Carl Zeiss, Carl-Zeiss Strasse, Jena, Germany. 297,874.
  - "KUDOS"; for food-substances. By Bovril, Ltd., 152-166 Old Street, London, E.C. 297,701.
  - "SHAMROCK LEAF"; for candles, soap, and detergents. By Alexander Finlay, Ltd., Victoria Square, Belfast. 297,025.
  - "DAISYFOAM" (on label depicting a mermaid making her toilet on the beach); for a shampoo. By Alice Jones, 6 Hyde Park Terrace, Leeds. 292,575.
  - Reproduction of label; for eau de Cologne. By Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Georgs Platz, 38 Basinghall Street, E.C. 293,931.
  - "KI-KI"; for perfumery. By Edwin S. Hill & Co., 23 Old Bond Street, London, W. 295,356.
  - "ZOROX"; for toilet-preparations. By the Parisian Toilet Co., "Rushmere," Pell Hill Avenue, Ashford, Kent. 295,932.
  - "VINA"; for perfumery. By Jas. Dyson & Co., Atlas Works, South Lane, Elland, Yorks. 296,084.
  - "HARKIS-TWEED"; for perfumery. By Breidenbach & Co., 48 Greek Street, Soho Square, London, W. 297,083.
  - "LEOLYS"; for perfumery. By F. S. Cleaver & Sons, Ltd., 32-34 Red Lion Street, Holborn, London, W.C. 297,113.
  - "DENTOSS"; for perfumery. By Hague & Naylor, 5 Albert Terrace, Blackpool. 297,760.
  - "SANTIRIS"; for perfumery. By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 28 Ash Grove, Hackney, N.E. 297,849.
  - "TALBOROID"; for celluloid. By Celluloid, Ltd., Spencer House, South Place, E.C. 296,881.
- (From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 18, 1907.)
- "FEROL"; for chemicals. By Charles F. Dautreband, 117 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 297,355.
  - "SWIFTSURE" (on label depicting a hound seizing a hare); for foot-rot cure. By W. J. Freeland, "Alicia," Chapel Road, Redhill, Surrey. 297,044.
  - "IIOACETINA"; for a substance for deodorising liquid fuel. By Alfred J. Barnes, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 297,525.
  - "GYLIN"; for veterinary preparations in Class 2. By B. C. Tipper & Sons, 43 and 45 Homer Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham. 297,619.
  - "OLYO"; for chemical substances. By Walter Gregory & Co., 31 Fore Street, Wellington, Somerset. 297,903.



# THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1908.

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are desired to take note that the advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Required, Exchange Column, &c., belong to the **PREPAID CLASS**, and to ensure the due insertion of the announcements the remittances must accompany the instructions. A great amount of unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the non-observance of this regulation, and the Publisher hopes that the advertisers will assist in the quick preparation and despatch of the Supplement by strictly observing this rule.

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3.—LONDON, E.C.—Dispensing and Retail Business, held by vendor many years; returns average £850 yearly; capital opening for a young, energetic man; offer wanted.

4.—KENT.—Unopposed Business, Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; returns increase yearly, present rate over £800; net profit £220; double-fronted shop, large and conveniently fitted; rent low; price £450, or valuation terms if preferred.

5.—FOLKESTONE (Near).—Vendor retiring; old-established Business; all good-class trading; returns £700; good opening for extended trade; terms, simply valuation of stock and fixtures.

6.—HOME COUNTY.—Unopposed Business; all good middle-class trade; returns £2,000 per annum; net profit £563; intending investors with about £1,400 at command will find this a sound investment.

7.—BANKS OF THE UPPER THAMES.—Modern Pharmacy, held by vendor 8 years; returns average £1,000 yearly; net profit £500; will bear the fullest scrutiny; price £800, for which full value is offered.

8.—STAFFS (Market Town).—Old-established Business, chiefly good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns about £1,300; net profit £350; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures, and premium for lease and goodwill.

9.—YORKS.—Mixed Business; established many years; returns present rate £1,000 yearly, increasing; gross profit £350; well-fitted shop, double fronted; comfortable residence; price £300.

10.—EASTERN COUNTY.—Mixed Business; central situation; returns under manager £1,400 (increasing); gross profit £470; price £850, or valuation of stock and fixtures if preferred; part payment entertained.

11.—BIRMINGHAM.—For immediate Disposal, handsomely fitted Pharmacy; returns under manager £450; formerly the gross receipts were over £1,000 per annum; good nucleus for an energetic man to develop a paying business; price £200.

12.—ESSEX.—Retail and Dispensing Business, with Wines and Spirits; returns between £2,200 and £2,500 yearly; net profit 20 per cent.; single-fronted shop, well situate in the centre of town; full investigation invited; terms, valuation and goodwill, to be arranged equitably.

13.—HANTS (Health Resort).—Very handsome shop; good position; returns between £700 and £750 yearly; all good-class Retail and Dispensing; convenient house, with garden; summer and winter visitors (season); terms, valuation and goodwill, to be arranged equitably.

14.—DEVONSHIRE.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, chiefly ready money; returns average about £850 yearly; profits above the average; well-fitted shop; main thoroughfare; price £850.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.  
**N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.**

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Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

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3.—£800 returns.—MIDLANDS.—Good Light Retail, Prescribing, and Photo Goods; large corner shop; splendid position; good house; net profit £220; rent £45; price £400; vendor taking larger concern.

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6.—£630 returns.—MIDDLESEX.—Good-class Retail, Prescribing, Photographic, and Dispensing Business, in pretty district; net profit £200; nice house and shop; stock and fixtures at valuation, about £400.

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## MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH,

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2.—LOWESTOFT.—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photographic trade; returns over £900; excellent profits; very handsome pharmacy; heavily stocked; stands to do much larger turnover; price required £500.

3.—BUCKS.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business, quite unopposed; returns £600; convenient house, garden, etc.; very low rent; on lease; modern, well-fitted shop; good stock; easy hours; charming locality; price £350.

4.—LEEDS (near).—Very profitable Retail and Prescribing Business; was doing £800, but neglected through illness; present returns £400; low rent; good position; large shop, well fitted and stocked, price £200, less than valuation.

5.—WEST-END.—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business, carried on under management, and occupying splendid position in one of London's best thoroughfares; elegantly fitted and heavily stocked; low rent, on long lease; cash required £1,500, for which full value is offered; references required.

6.—LONDON (10 miles out).—Light Suburban Retail Business; quite unopposed, in pleasant residential suburb; returns nearly £500; excellent house, with every convenience and garden; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £350, or valuation.

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Read page 76 C. & D. Diary, 1908.

J. G. BERDOE established the firm in 70, and W. S. FISH was apprenticed to him in 1877.



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We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers correspondents in this country.

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 6d.

See Publisher's Notice on Front Page of this Supplement.

## COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Exceptional opportunity; good-class neighbourhood; Chemist's Business for Disposal through death; to sell immediately, any reasonable offer accepted, even at a sacrifice; for anyone contemplating opening, an ideal chance this; plenty of scope; in growing district; no company opposition. 16/27, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, N.E.**—Genuine Retail Business for Sale; practically all cash; well fitted and stocked; been under management, owner having another business; splendid opening for Dentistry; offer wanted for quick sale. Write, "Chemist," 84 Dalston Lane, London.

**LONDON, W.**—The nucleus of a good Dispensing and Photo Business; first-class customers; best position; returns increasing yearly; commodious house, part let off, side door, garden, every accommodation; Maw's fittings; near important stations; returns £1,000 last year. Enclose reference to "Major" (92/33), Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, S.W. (Chelsea).**—Genuine Cash Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, Tooth Extraction; average returns £750; net profit £300; investigation courted; buyers with about £600 would find a sound, profitable investment; ample scope for increase. Full particulars, "Veritas" (96/7), Office of this Paper.

**LONDON (Eastern Suburb).**—Light Retail for Disposal; well fitted and stocked; main thoroughfare; returns about £470; moderate rent; long lease; price, valuation of stock and fixtures. "Beta" (96/28), Office of this Paper.

**LOWESTOFT.**—For Sale (immediate disposal), Light Retail and Dispensing, Photographic; well situated; returns £970; valuation stock and fixtures, £475; small sum for goodwill. For further particulars apply, Mr. Fred. S. Culley, Chartered Accountant, Queen Street, Norwich.

**MARKET TOWN (Main Line).**—Light Retail and Dispensing; corner shop, well situated; returns £1,600; net profits 25 per cent.; valuation stock and fixtures, and small sum for goodwill; no reasonable offer refused. 97/25, Office of this Paper.

**MIDLANDS.**—Business for Disposal, in good position, returning over £500 at exceptionally good profits, and trade increasing; rent of shop and 6-roomed house, £26; very few Patents; an opportunity seldom met with; ill-health cause of sale; every investigation courted; £180 required, less than value of stock. Apply, 92/2, Office of this Paper.

**MIDLANDS.**—Genuine Light Retail and own Preparations; returns nearly £800; net profit £200; good position, nice town; vendor, taking larger concern, will accept simply value of stock and fixtures, £360, for quick sale; will bear the fullest investigation. "Veronal" (90/14), Office of this Paper.

**SOUTH COAST.**—In a most fashionable and high-class seaside resort, a first-class Dispensing and Light Retail Business; about 8,000 prescriptions dispensed yearly; returns nearly £2,500; excellent prices obtained; very elegantly fitted and well stocked; splendid house, etc.; price required, £1,500; further particulars given on receipt of references. "Pepsin" (96/37), Office of this Paper.

**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Proprietor would like to meet gentleman who would take over small Retail and Prescribing Drug-store; good opening for Dentistry; plenty of Prescribing; suitable for Surgery; £60, part can remain; rent, taxes low; sound living; principals only need apply; excellent position; giving up owing to bad health. Write, stating full particulars, "Medical Hall" (92/26), Office of this Paper.

**YORKSHIRE (West Riding).**—For Disposal, owing to ill-health, a good established Dispensing, Prescribing Business, with own Proprietaries; few Patents; good opening for Extraction; no near opposition; lowest cash price £200 for quick sale. Apply, "Urgent" (72/41), Office of this Paper.

**YORKSHIRE (West Riding).**—Old-established Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; in same hands many years; returns £2,000; splendid position; scope for doing more, as there are no side-lines at present; price about £1,250; genuine and satisfactory reasons for selling; valuation terms agreed to; stock and fixtures worth £1,000. "Y. W. R." (96/73), Office of this Paper.

**A GOOD Business** being neglected for want of stock; has done £12, doing £7 now; would sell; highest offer, or would take partner with small capital; also small Branch Business for Sale; just opened; a bargain. Address, "N. E." (96/27), Office of this Paper.

**A SACRIFICE** (leaving the trade).—A good Cash Retail in Yorkshire; returns about £1,100, with Wines and Spirits; must sell before end of January; £300 wanted. "Aqua" (95/15), Office of this Paper.

**AN exceptional opportunity:** London West-end Drug-stores, in main road, a few doors from Oxford Street, connected with Dentistry, well fitted and good stock, is to sell, cheap; rent £70; lease; not neglected business; good reason for selling; reasonable offer accepted. 72/70, Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST'S;** main position, Suburb, W.; returns £750 to £1,000 yearly; valuable lease; rent £80, let off £55; handsome fixtures and large stock; £450. Apply, West & King, Business Experts, 7 Theobald's Road, W.C.

**DEATH Vacancy.**—For immediate Disposal, the very old-established and high-class Dispensing and Chemical Apparatus Business, with some Wholesale trade in Chemicals, of the late Mr. N. M. Grose, Swansea; stock and fixtures valued at £1,600; the premises are handsomely fitted and centrally situated in about the best position in Swansea; a lease can be granted for 20 years at a rent of £200 per annum; the business will afford abundant opportunity for increase to an energetic man. Further particulars will be given to responsible applicants by Messrs. Strick, Bellingham & Hanson, Solicitors, Swansea.



## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

(continued.)

**E**XCELLENT opportunity for beginner or man with small capital; working-class Cash, Retail, own Preparations; good house and shop; in rapidly growing suburb, main road; rent, rates, and taxes just under 25s. week; long lease; good opening for Photography and Dentistry. Apply, "Kent" (95/302), Office of this Paper.

**F**INE chance for man with small capital.—Newly decorated, old-established working-class Business in thickly populated neighbourhood; let down through ill-health and indifferent management; cash £60, to include mahogany-fitted shop and good working stock; owner no time to supervise. Apply, Allen, 63 Southampton Row, W.C.

**F**OR Sale, the Business of the late H. Sproston Lean, Chemist, 436 Borough Road, Birkenhead; good position; electric ears (1d. stage); inspection and offers invited. Apply, 43 Sunbury Road, Anfield; or 5 Fairview Road, Oxtou (between 6 and 7.30 P.M.).

**G**ENUINE Chemist's Light Retail and Dispensing Business in mid-Cheshire to be Sold, through illness of proprietor; well-fitted shop, with house attached; rent about £20; price £200. Apply, 88/37, Office of this Paper.

**G**ENUINE Light Retail, Prescribing Business in progressive Mid-land town; established 45 years; present hands 18 years; rent £35; lease; returns £500; very profitable trade; shop prominent position, well fitted, fully stocked; good house; no garden; price £300, or valuation; owner wishing to go abroad early; near cash offer entertained. "Bonus" (92/25), Office of this Paper.

**P**LEASANT Suburb of Large Town, Yorkshire.—Increasing district; newly fit-up shop, carried on as a branch; neglected, under manager; good house; rent £28; price £225, or valuation; part can remain; photo of shop and views of district sent if required. Fredk. Wm. Smith, Chemists' Valuer, 3 Belgrave Terrace, Leeds.

**S**ELECT Lock-up Shop (W.).—Centre of clubs, theatres, hotels, etc.; now under manager; owing to illness owner will sell at valuation of stock and fixtures, or nearest offer; a fortune for an up-to-date man with Continental experience. "Pharma" (94/25), Office of this Paper.

**T**O Chemists.—Excellent opportunity for a qualified man; residence, with well-fitted shop (lately occupied by a Chemist), in Hadleigh, Essex, the centre of a population of about 5,000. For keys apply to Mr. Yeaxlee, Nos. 4 and 5 The Parade, Hadleigh; and for further particulars apply to Mr. T. W. Offin, jun., Auctioneer, 68 High Street, Southend-on-Sea.

**W**E have a sound, healthy Business for Disposal in one of the best towns in Lancashire; returns over £1,000, and showing good profits; proprietor leaving the trade entirely, or would not be for sale; rare opportunity for young qualified man with energy; takings could be doubled; splendid opening for Optics and Dentistry; large, roomy shop (lock-up), and good rooms for storage; stock in splendid condition; £500 wanted; such a business as this is seldom offered, and will bear strict investigation. For further particulars apply, Jackson & Co., Chemists' Valuers, Stratford Avenue, Rochdale.

**£35** or offer.—A small Drug-stores at Forest Gate to be Disposed of immediately; well-fitted shop and fair stock; good house; rent £35; let off £20. Address, Malcolm, 15 Kenmare Road, Hackney.

**£50**, or reasonable offer, for quick Sale; Drug and Herbal Business; established over 30 years; immediate possession; opening for Dentistry; stock and fixtures worth above amount; qualification not necessary; house, yard, and good warehouse attached; proprietor has accepted a position out of Derby. Scruton, 3 Loudoun Street, Rose Hill, Derby.

**£100** down, balance by easy instalments, for immediate Disposal small Branch in Cathedral city; has done £1,000; much neglected; long lease; house, part let off; net rent £30; an opportunity for beginner; valuation of stock and fixtures only. 72/302, Office of this Paper.

**£1,250** Steady returns; established 30 years; good English town; main line; 40,000; good position; house, lease; mixed middle-class Retail; full Wine Licence; small well-assorted stock on modern lines; books kept; net profit last year to June £222, higher this year; reduced expenses, and profitable lines added; 3 lines Christmas goods alone 50s. 1906, £15 1907, and still selling; Prescribing, Extracting, Optics, Photo not necessary, but will make more if introduced by capable man; price about £650; end March stocks lowest; no replies unless banker's reference for £600 accompanies inquiry; principals only. "Fair" (95/3), Office of this Paper.

## TO LET.

**C**HEMIST'S, Tailor's, Hosiery's, Boot Dealer's, and similar trades: a unique opening in a very prominent position in Queen Victoria Street; one of the few main thoroughfares untapped for these trades. Apply, "Owner," Gattens, Hockley, Essex.

## BUSINESSES WANTED.

**NOTE.**—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

**M**ESSRS. BERDOE & FISH have at the present time a number of clients desirous of purchasing Businesses returning from £1,000 to £3,000, and who are prepared to pay cash for a suitable concern; we therefore invite intending vendors to place themselves in communication with us, when they will be introduced to buyers without any publicity. Transfer and Valuation Offices, 35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

**W**ANTED, genuine, good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business in healthy neighbourhood, showing a net profit of not less than £200, with plenty of scope for increase; South of England preferred. State full particulars (in confidence), "Statim" (96/25), Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, to purchase, sound Business; scope for increase; trial required; or would manage, with view to succession; South preferred, but not essential. 96/24, Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, Business; or Partnership entertained; no agents. Drabble, M.P.S., 21 Clifton Road, South Norwood.

## PARTNERSHIPS.

**A**CTIVE Partner required for a thorough up-to-date Wholesale and Retail business and branches; splendid opportunity for a young man with ability, originality, pushfulness, and £2,000 or more; none but bona fide applicants answered; credentials required, and all particulars in strict confidence. "Solicitor" (93/20), Office of this Paper.

**P**ARTNERSHIP, or employment with view to early succession, wanted by capable man; long experience; Severn Valley or West of England; any good town; must be old-established Mixed Family Retail doing over £2,000 or £3,000; cash (£1,000) ready to invest, and can raise up to £1,500 for really good, big, suitable concern; references Evans, Lecher & Co. and National Bank. Reply, in confidence, "Reliable" (93/05), Office of this Paper.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND DRYSALTERS.

57 WHARF STREET, SOWERBY BRIDGE, NEAR HALIFAX.

TO CLOSE A TRUST.

**M**R. WM. WORSNUP is favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 8 and 9, 1908, the whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, TRADE UTENSILS, SHOP FIXTURES, and FITTINGS connected with the business as carried on for the past 50 years under the name of B. B. Cowgill, Chemist, Druggist, and Drysalter.

Catalogues (3d. each) will be ready on and after January 2, 1908. On view Monday, January 6, from 10 to 4.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Executors of the late E. Cowgill, or from the Auctioneer, Bankfield House, Sowerby Bridge.

## SALES BY TENDER.

TO WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

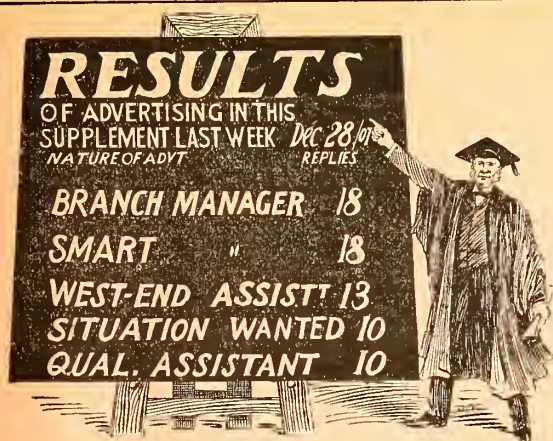
**T**O BE SOLD by TENDER, the valuable and extensive Stock of HOMOEOPATHIC ESSENCE, etc., the property of the late Dr Heath, of Ebury Street. Apply to "D. S.," Executor, c/o Messrs. Deacons, 154 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

## FOR SALE.

**F**OR Sale.—Contents of a Chemist's shop in a working-class district; the fixtures are old, but the Drugs, Proprietary article etc., are in good condition, as the stock has been kept up to the present time; would be sold entire for removal, or the Proprietary article separately at a discount. "A. T.," Messrs. Davy Hill & Hodgkinson, Park Street, S.E.

**E**NTIRE Fixtures, Fittings, etc., of a Chemist's shop; counter drawers, cases, etc. Apply, Newham & Co., 27 King Street, Sheffield.





**RESULTS**  
OF ADVERTISING IN THIS  
SUPPLEMENT LAST WEEK *Dec 28/07*  
*NATURE OF ADVT* *REPLIES*

BRANCH MANAGER	18
SMART "	18
WEST-END ASSISTT	13
SITUATION WANTED	10
QUAL. ASSISTANT	10

This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

### RETAIL.

**ATHERSTONE.**—Junior, aged about 20, in good-class Country business; indoors; comfortable home; easy hours; weekly half-holiday. C. E. Tson, M.P.S., Atherstone.

**BATH.**—Registered Assistant required: light duties; outdoors. State all particulars and salary required in first letter, Vigis, 12 Chapel Row.

**BIRKENHEAD.**—Junior, for good-class Dispensing business: indoors; must be well up in Dispensing. Apply, with full particulars, to J. H. Hollingworth, 31 Devonshire Road, Birkenhead.

**BIRKENHEAD.**—Capable Assistant, at once, for first-class Dispensing and Family business; outdoors; aged 26 to 30; must have had good experience at Counter and Dispensing. Apply, by letter, giving full particulars as to salary required, references, etc., to W. E. Hickin, Chemist, Grange Road West, Birkenhead.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Wanted, qualified Manager for Branch: good Mixed business; ono married (no family) preferred; to live on: Extractor, Prescriber, and accustomed to Photography. Fred Barlow, M.P.S., Balsall Heath, Birmingham.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Wanted, indoor Assistant, accustomed to good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photography; hours light. State salary and full particulars, with photo, to "Verox," o/o Southall Bros. & Barclay, Wholesale Chemists, Birmingham.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Junior for Counter; high-class Retail; must be good Salesman and well up in the business. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, enclosing photo, to Hedges & Sons, Chemists, Birmingham.

**CALCUTTA.**—Assistant; unqualified; aged about 26; single; second-class passage out and home; salary first year £160, £180 second year, £200 third year; outdoors: 3 years' agreement. Apply, with copies of testimonials and photo, to "R. L.," c/o Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

**LEEDS.**—Wanted, qualified Assistant, who would be required to devote part of his time to locally calling upon Medical men. When replying state age, salary required, and recent references, to Wharram, Ltd., 115 Vicar Laue, Leeds.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Qualified Assistant, 25 or 24 years of age, gentlemanly manner and appearance, and accustomed to good-class business, for junior position; outdoors. Apply to Mr. Symes, 14 Hardman Street, Liverpool.

**LONDON, N.**—Manager, qualified, at once, for branch; abstainer; must be used to Store trading and be well recommended. Apply, Bewells, Cash Chemists, 19-21 Pitfield Street, N.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Junior Assistant; qualified; indoors, must be a neat and accurate Dispenser and accustomed to good-class business. Apply, stating salary and usual particulars, to J. Selley, 142 Earl's Court Road, South Kensington, S.W.

**LONDON, W.**—Qualified Assistant (about 22-25) for Dispensing; well educated and of good address. Morny Freres, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, W.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Qualified Assistant for high-class business; first-class Dispensing experience essential. "Statin" (91/19), Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, S.E.**—Assistant wanted (outdoors) for quick Cash Retail. Apply, stating age, salary required, experience, also references, to 509 New Cross Road.

**LONDON, N.**—Smart Assistant (outdoors) required; about 24 years of age; time off for reading for the Minor; salary to commence 30s. weekly. Felton, 253 Balls Pond Road, N.

**LONDON, S.E.**—Assistant required for good-class Retail and Dispensing; indoors; abstainer preferred; must be a good all-round man, with some Photographic knowledge. Full particulars, stating age, salary, and nature of experience (if by letter enclose photo), to Phillips, 261 Knight's Hill, West Norwood.

**LONDON, N.W.**—Qualified Assistant wanted for Dispensing business. P. Davidson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 342 High Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

**LONDON, W.**—Wanted, immediately, qualified Assistant; experienced Dispenser and of good address at the Counter. Apply, the "Manager," S. F. Goss, Ltd., 134 Regent Street, W.

**LONDON, N.**—Assistant (indoors); not under 22; accustomed to a good London suburban or middle-class country trade preferred; salary £40 to £45 to commence: hours 8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M.; 2 evenings off weekly from 6 P.M.; alternate Sunday duty from 6 to 10 (evening only). Apply, with usual particulars, Phillips, 300 Amhurst Road, Stoke Newington, N.

**LONDON, W.**—Senior Assistant required for West-end; not under 30; qualified; indoors; 3 in house; personal application preferred, before 10.30 A.M. or after 3 P.M.; if by letter, full particulars as to age, salary, height, etc., and photo if possible. "E. H. R.," 7 Pall Mall East, S.W.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Junior Assistant; indoors; qualified and abstainer preferred; half-day off a week. Full particulars as to salary, with photo (to be returned), to Topholme, Coleherne Terrace, Earl's Court, London.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Wanted, at the commencement of January, capable Assistant, with good Dispensing experience, for good-class Dispensing business; aged about 26; indoors. Pooley, 15 Hill Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

**LONDON, W.**—Wanted, at once, Junior Assistant (unqualified); outdoors; accustomed to high-class Retail and Dispensing; alternate Sunday duty (few hours only). Apply, Back, 75 Church Street, Kensington.

**MALVERN.**—Qualified Assistant; accustomed to best-class Retail and Dispensing. Please state full particulars as to previous experience, salary required (indoors), enclosing photo, to A. Mander, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Malvern.

**MALVERN.**—Early in January, an Assistant (unqualified), of good address, capable, and good Dispenser, with Photographic knowledge; easy hours; aged 22 to 28. Send full particulars, stating salary required (references must bear investigation), Edward J. Clark, Malvern Wells.

**MANCHESTER.**—Wanted, immediately, unqualified Assistant (aged 25 to 30) for quick Cash business; must be good Counter-man and Window-dresser; wages 32s. weekly (outdoors). Apply, giving full particulars, by letter only, to "Apex," c/o Wooleys, Victoria Bridge, Manchester.

**NEAR LONDON.**—Wanted, capable, qualified Assistant (indoors); must be well up in Dispensing and accustomed to high-class Counter work; Photography. Apply, stating full particulars as to experience, age, salary required, etc., enclosing photo, Neathercoat, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Weybridge, Surrey.

**NEWPORT.**—Junior Assistant; outdoors; half-holiday weekly. State age, reference, salary required, and enclose photo, J. Phillips & Son, Cash Chemists, 92 Commercial Street, Newport, Mon.

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**—Assistant; smart Junior; good Counter-man; one with previous experience of a quick Cash trade preferred; must be well up in his business. Apply, stating experience and salary required (no Sunday duty), 72/20, Office of this Paper.

**OXFORD.**—Active Junior Assistant for first-class Dispensing business; outdoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary required (send photo), to Managing Director, Oxford Drug Co., Ltd., Oxford.

**SOUTHAMPTON.**—Wanted, a qualified Assistant, aged about 22; outdoors; must be a good Counterman, energetic, and accustomed to Photographic business. Apply, stating terms, photo, etc., Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.



## SITUATIONS OPEN—*cont*

### RETAIL—continued.

**SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.**—Good-class qualified Assistant; outdoors; one accustomed to brisk business; hours 8.30 A.M. to 9 P.M., 9.30 A.M. to 9.30 P.M., alternate days; half-day Wednesdays; Sunday alternate 6 P.M. to 9 P.M., Saturday on till 11 P.M.; good salary to good smart man. Send photo and all particulars first letter, to save correspondence, to E. A. Holloway, M.P.S., 140 The Broadway.

**SOUTH OF ENGLAND.**—Smart, gentlemanly, qualified Assistant required; aged 23 to 30; good salary and permanency for suitable man; must possess exemplary character for honesty, sobriety, and ability as a Salesman. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

**SOUTH WALES.**—Improver; indoors; knowledge of Photography preferred; easy hours; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty; good opportunity for gaining a thorough knowledge of the business. State age, height, and reference to R. Thomas & Son, 143 and 65 High Street, Merthyr Tydfil.

**TIVERTON (Devon).**—Wanted, a steady, energetic, and reliable qualified Manager for branch; middle-aged; married; abstainer; accustomed to an Agricultural business. Apply, by letter (applications not answered in 4 days declined), to T. E. Rossiter, Central Pharmacy, Tiverton, Devon.

**WALTHAM ABBEY.**—Trustworthy Assistant; outdoors; must be energetic and a good Counterman; hours easy; half-day weekly, no Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, Wood, Chemist, Waltham Abbey.

**YORK.**—Wanted, Junior Assistant; outdoors; one accustomed to good-class trade, with practical knowledge of Photography. Send full particulars in first letter, when disengaged, age, height, salary, references, etc., and enclose photo, to Brown's Drug Co. (C. M. Brown, Chemist), High Ousegate, York.

**ASSISTANT;** aged about 26 to 30; good-class Dispensing. Retail, and Photographic; to live in the business house; state age, height, references, experience, salary (indoors), enclose photo, say when disengaged in first letter; hours moderate; permanency for suitable man. Apply, "Veronal," c/o Davy Hill & Co., 64 Park Street, Southwark.

**ASSISTANT,** with good knowledge of Dispensing and Photography; married; with or without family; qualification not necessary if experienced; unfurnished room provided. State age, experience, family (if any), references, and salary required, to "West" (92/303), Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT;** qualified; abstainer; character must bear strict investigation; accustomed to working-class trade; moderate hours; weekly half-holiday. State age and salary required (outdoors if single, house provided if married), 94/16, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT;** unqualified; capable of taking charge; aged not more than 40; salary 35s. weekly to commence; outdoors; 2 evenings off weekly; London, S.E. Write, stating age, experience, if any College training (photo if possible, to be returned), and full particulars, to "Conservative" (96/32), Office of this Paper.

**BY** end of January, energetic qualified man, aged 26 to 30, single, to manage Branch in South Wales; knowledge of Welsh not essential; permanency for suitable man. Apply, with full particulars and references, 93/26, Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST** (young), not necessarily qualified, but with Homoeopathic experience. Full particulars, references, and salary required, to Wm. Redding, 15 Avondale Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

**DOCTOR** requires Lady Dispenser for few hours in evening; salary 10s. per week. Apply, 71/12, Office of this Paper.

**IMMEDIATELY** qualified, middle-aged man, single, for small branch (neglected), to work up on profit-sharing system; live on premises. 72/32, Office of this Paper.

**FOR** February 1, qualified Assistant (indoors), age about 23, with good Dispensing and Counter experience. Apply, T. F. Elton, 48 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, N.W.

**IMMEDIATELY**, for a permanency (one only kept), a thoroughly competent Manager (qualified); aged 26 to 30 years; married preferred; good Prescriber and able to extract Teeth, with knowledge of Optics; first-class references indispensable; salary to commence at £110 and good percentage, with house and gas included. Apply personally, or if by letter enclosing carte, to Charles Cowles, 37 Broadway, Stratford, E.

**IMMEDIATELY**, smart man, unqualified, used to Light Store trade, about 30, unmarried, for Light Retail business in South-west of England. Apply, with photo and full particulars, to "A. W." 72/32, Office of this Paper.

**IMPROVER.**—Messrs. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth, have a vacancy for a smart, gentlemanly young man as Improver. State age, particulars of experience, salary expected, and customary information.

**IN** about 6 weeks a vacancy will occur in a good-class Country business for a capable Assistant; age not under 25, with good all-round experience, and possessing a practical knowledge of the Photographic trade; replies will be treated confidentially. "Codex" (94/13), Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR** Assistant wanted at once for good-class Dispensing business; indoors. Please state age, height, salary required, and usual particulars (photo if possible, to be returned), F. W. Kent, Pharmaceutical Chemist, East Molesey, near Hampton Court.

**JUNIOR.**—Unqualified Assistant; willing and obliging. Apply, stating height, experience, age, and salary required, also give references, and enclose photo, 90/42, Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR** for modern business; plenty of Dispensing; indoors; character must bear strictest investigation. 92/70, Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR** wanted; one used to a country business preferred. Shepperson, Kirtou, Lines.

**LEWIS & BURROWS, LTD.,** have a vacancy for a Junior Assistant. If application is made by letter, please enclose photograph, to 22 Great Portland Street, W.

**MATHEWS & BARRETT,** 68 Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, require a qualified Junior; one who has served his apprenticeship in a good business and has since had experience in Dispensing.

**PART-TIME** Assistant wanted; Wednesday 2 to 9.30, Saturday 6 to 11; S.W. district. "Duneau" (93/32), Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant required at once; splendid opening for capable man desirous of ultimately obtaining a management. 92/07, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED,** a Dispenser and Bookkeeper; outdoors. Apply, stating age and salary, and giving 2 references, to Drs. Davidson & Spinks, Cairnbrogie, Bournemouth.

**WANTED,** beginning of February, Assistant; outdoors, must be a good Counterman, energetic, with knowledge of Prescribing; weekly half-holiday from 1 o'clock; no night or Sunday duty. Apply, with particulars, to J. W. Richards, Chemist, Tonypandy, Glam.

**WANTED,** qualified Assistant for Wholesale and Retail; used to Mixings; married; age from 30 to 35. Apply, stating height, experience, salary required, and enclose photo and references, 90/24, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED,** at once, smart, qualified Manager for up-to-date Cash business; must have had exceptional experience and produce undeniable references. 92/7, Office of this Paper.

### WHOLESALE.

**ASSISTANT** (Junior) required for Wet department in Wholesale City firm; must be quick and accurate. State full particulars to "Senna" (72/59), Office of this Paper.

**BOOKKEEPER** required in General and Semi-Wholesale trade; Midlands; one able to take entire charge of office and experienced; also able to invest at least £200. Give particulars, experience, wages required, etc., to "Radix" (93/02), Office of this Paper.

**COUNTER** hand required (age about 18), with Wet or Dry experience in the Wholesale. State particulars of previous employment, wages expected, and if disengaged, to 96/16, Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED** Traveller required, by London Wholesale Druggists, to call on Medical men and Chemists; Northern ground. Write, with full particulars, 72/65, Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR** Clerk (about 18), with some knowledge of the Drug trade, required in Buying department of a Wholesale house; good opening. Apply, by letter, stating particulars and salary required, 85/20, Office of this Paper.

**OLD-ESTABLISHED** Wholesale Druggists require first-class Representative residing in South Wales and possessing good connection among Doctors and best Chemists. Address, "Wholesale," c/o Messrs. Gibbs, Smith & Co., 10 High Holborn, W.C.

**SURGICAL** Belt hand wanted; must be able to fit, cut out, and machine. Address applications to 69/83, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER** wanted, with connection among Chemists in London and suburbs, to sell Medicinal Capsules and other goods; one able to sell goods essential; expenses and commission; if representing another house state what lines. Address, with full particulars, 94/24, Office of this Paper.



**TRAVELLER** wanted for London and suburbs; must have connection in Surgical Dressings and Sundries. Address application to 69/38, Office of this Paper.

**WELL-KNOWN** Manufacturing firm wants young smart Traveller for London district, to take up some Specialities and Sundries as a Side-line; must be reliable Salesman, have some connection among Chemists, and furnish best references. Apply, giving full particulars, 67/52, Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** man, with experience of Wholesale trade, wanted for Wet-room. Granville Wood & Co., Ascroft Street, Oldham.

## APPRENTICESHIPS.

**WANTED**, gentlemanly youth as Apprentice for Mixed Country business; healthy locality; time for study. "W. H." (93/6), Office of this Paper.

## AGENCIES.

**AUSTRALIAN AGENCY**.—Sedgley and Woolnough Proprietary, Ltd., Manufacturers' Agents, Sydney, N.S.W., are open to represent actual Manufacturers throughout Australia; Messrs. Woolnough and Acutt, now in London, will be pleased to hear from such with a view to business. Address, H. A. Woolnough, Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury Square.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

See Publisher's Notice on Front Page of this Supplement.

## RETAIL.

**RELIEF** or permanent; London; Minor; lady; testimonials. 86 Balham Park Road, S.W.

**EVENING** engagement after 6; qualified (Minor). Dunton, 59 Ivanhoe Road, Camberwell.

**MIDDLE-AGED**, qualified Chemist as Manager or Locum; excellent references. 96/32, Office of this Paper.

**£2 Weekly**.—Smart Branch Manager; 25; unqualified; Extractor; experienced. 97/2, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; Manager or Dispenser; 26; abstainer; last reference 4½ years; free January. 97/3, Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER** or Assistant; experienced; disengaged; good working-class district; Extractor. 96/39, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; Manager, Locum, or Part-time; moderate salary; disengaged. "Metol," 83 Warner Road, Camberwell.

**JUNIOR** (24) requires situation in London; time to attend classes and study. Apply, Maitland, 8 Torrington Place, W.

**MANAGER** or otherwise; qualified; married; highest references. "Disengaged," 28 Matcham Road, Leytonstone.

**ASSISTANT** or Manager; unqualified; aged 30; permanency required; references good. Goodwin, 90 Whately Road, Handsworth.

**MANAGER** or Assistant; 36; well adapted to working up a business; highest possible reference; unqualified. "H. C.," 156 Tollington Park, London, N.

**A FOREIGN** Chemist (25), knowing four languages, seeks a post, either in a Manufacturing Chemist's or in a Retail business; small salary. Apply, Dr. I. Rossi, 87 Patshull Road, N.W.

**25/-** weekly with rooms, 34s. outdoors; Branch Manager or Assistant; aged 34; married; 15 years' experience; unqualified, but thoroughly competent and trustworthy. 97/1, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Manager or Assistant; over 20 years' all-round exceptional experience in Retail; good Prescriber and Extractor; highest references; reasonable terms for permanency. "Chemist," 1 Bewley Villa, High Street, Fleet, Hants.

**PART-TIME**; any hours; also Sundays. "Student," 133 New Kent Road.

**MANAGER**; Senior; 30; qualified; married. "Statim," Firdale, Sheen Lane, East Sheen, S.W.

**IMPROVER**; 19; Photography; disengaged 11th; London or near. Goulden, 89 High Street, Barnet.

**MANAGER** or Senior; varied experience. "Chemicus," 27 Fairfield Road, Walthamstow, N.E.

**JUNIOR**; 21; good Dispensing and general experience. Williams, 31 Devonshire Road, Birkenhead.

**MANAGER** or Senior; qualified; good experience; disengaged. Maine, 9 Pulteney Terrace, Bath.

**ASSISTANT**; disengaged; tall; unqualified; permanency. "F.," c/o Gifford, Bloomfield Road, Bath.

**JUNIOR**; 22; unqualified; abstainer; Dispenser and Counterman. "Radix," 23 Mina Street, Llanelli.

**JUNIOR**; 21; 4 years' Dispensing and Counter experience; disengaged. Metcalf, Brandesburton, Hull.

**ASSISTANT**; unqualified; good experience; 33; tall; disengaged. "Alpha," The Plain, Thornbury, Glos.

**QUALIFIED** Manager, Locum; experienced; references; 36. W. Kilvert, 186 Morris Green Lane, Bolton.

**ASSISTANT**; outdoors; 21; 4 years' experience; town preferred. "Veronal," 7 Freshfield Road, Brighton.

**ENERGETIC** worker; all-round experience; unqualified. "Statim," 83 Albert Avenue, Newport, Mon.

**QUALIFIED**; 33; varied experience; Photography; country preferred. Thompson, 12 Claremont Terrace, York.

**MANAGER**, Locum, or Senior; qualified; 31; married; disengaged. W. Studley, Barton Road, Branksome, Bournemouth.

**MANAGER**; 20 years' experience, all branches; disengaged; qualified; permanency. "D. O. C.," 77 Friern Road, East Dulwich, S.E.

**EVENING** part-time, 2 or 3 evenings after 5 o'clock, by a gentleman engaged in the West-end; qualified; experienced; reliable. "Salol," 26 Wontner Road, Upper Tooting Park, S.W.

**JUNIOR**; 20; tall; abstainer; 5 years' experience; Dispensing, Photography; good references; disengaged January 4. "Junior," 105 Manchester Road, North Greenwich, E.

**ASSISTANT**; unqualified; 30; town and country experience; highest references; outdoors; disengaged. send replies to "Rhei," 42 North Road, Highgate, N.

**CAN** recommend smart and capable young man, aged 20, for good-class Dispensing business; indoors; London. For particulars apply, Scotchburu, Chemist, Driffield.

**EXPERIENCED** Assistant (32), with good varied experience and references, seeks permanency; disengaged. "Reliable," c/o 118 Falcon Road, Clapham Junction, S.W.

**BRANCH** Manager or Locum; qualified; aged 33; good all-round experience; Dispenser or Prescriber. "Chemist," c/o Mr. Allman, The Hollies, Hall Green, near Birmingham.

**RETAIL** or Wholesale; unqualified; 28; single; country or Agricultural preferred; would represent on small salary and commission. M. Hackforth, 110 Ann Street, Belfast, Ireland.

**DISPENSER** (Hall), engaged evenings, willing to assist Doctor, Chemist, Institution, morning, afternoon; abstainer; references; slight remuneration. "Bismuth," 7 Church Row, Hampstead.

**SCOTCHMAN** (19), tall, 3 years' apprenticeship, 3 months' London experience, desires situation as Improver or Junior in Dispensing establishment; time for study; moderate salary. "Student," 12 Vesta Road, Brockley.

**29**; good all-round experience; Extracting, Prescribing, Photography; smart Window-dresser; steady; country preferred; married; rooms over shop entertained, but not essential; unqualified. Apply, "Energy," 28 Archer Road, South Norwood, London, S.E.

# SITUATIONS WANTED—cont.

## RETAIL—continued.

**QUALIFIED**; 23; tall; excellent references. "Radix," Cromwell House, near Brighouse, Yorks.

**UNQUALIFIED**; aged 29; good all-round experience. Photo, etc., 94/1, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT**; 25; qualified; good provincial and West-end experience. 92/13, Office of this Paper.

**LOCUM**; qualified; excellent references; disengaged. "Caius," 8 Sedlescombe Road, Fulham, S.W.

**EVENING engagements**; qualified; Dispensing and Counter. Sherman, 35 Agate Road, Hammersmith.

**LOCUM**; disengaged; qualified; experienced; reliable; references. The Gables, Venner Road, Sydenham, S.E.

**ASSISTANT or Manager**; 45; qualified; outdoors or live on premises; disengaged. 93/36, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT**; 28; Photographic, Dispensing, Counter; 5 ft. 9 in.; 10 years' experience. 95/30, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; 20; Manager, Locum; City, West-end, and suburban experience. "Statim" (94/17), Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER or Senior**; qualified; disengaged; first class, all round experience. "Aspirin" (95/17), Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT**; unqualified; 25; experienced Counterman, Dispenser; Photography. "S," York House, Cottenham, Cambs.

**MANAGER or Senior**; qualified; 29; thoroughly capable; 7 years' last situation. "Dionin" (95/29), Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST-OPTICIAN** desires Part-time berth; morning or evening, 9 to 12 A.M., 5.30 to 8.30 P.M. 94/12, Office of this Paper.

**MINOR Student** requires part-time; S.W. preferred; good Dispensing experience. "Valerian" (92/19), Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT**, unqualified, 29, seeks permanency; London; outdoors; disengaged; good references. 96/11, Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER or Assistant**, with view to succession; 26; qualified; good all round experience. Apply, 96/42, Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR Dispenser**, unqualified, seeks situation in Hospital or Surgery; London preferred. Apply, 96/21, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT**, tall, best experience, desires good situation; outdoors; disengaged. Haigh, Helme Leigh, Meltham, Huddersfield.

**ASSISTANT**; 30; disengaged; unqualified and experienced in Dispensing and Photography, outdoors. 95/1, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; Senior; Dispensing, Photography, Counter; 24; first-class references; Midlands preferred. 92/14, Office of this Paper.

**WHOLE or part-time**; 28; abstainer; tall; excellent experience and references; disengaged. "Lithia" (90/14), Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER**; qualified; experienced; Prescriber, Photography, Optics; 2 years' reference. "Disengaged" (94/4), Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT or Manager**; unqualified; not afraid of work; married; Extractor; permanency. "Rhei" (95/16), Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST** (London, W.), giving up business, is open for engagement as Senior or Manager in good business in London. Apply, 90/5, Office of this Paper.

**MIDDLE-AGED**; qualified; single; Manager, Assistant; salary moderate; light duties; comfortable permanency; good Prescriber. "H. G." (96/6), Office of this Paper.

**DISPENSER** (Army) requires position in Drug-store or to Medical man or Hospital; disengaged; good testimonials. "F. G. P.," Palace View, Blythe Hill Lane, Catford, S.E.

**AS** unqualified Assistant, with view to purchase; aged 30; good appearance; used to either West-end, Suburban, Agricultural, or Shipping; Dispensing business preferred; first-class references; at liberty now. 94/19, Office of this Paper.

**IMPROVER**; disengaged; aged 18. Llewelyn, 1 Garth Terrace, Portmadoc.

**QUALIFIED**; 22; Dispensing, Photography. T. P. Parker, Mount Villas, York.

**AS ASSISTANT** to Chemist and Druggist. "Alpha," 2 Hallfield Road, Bradford.

**UNQUALIFIED**; 34; Mixed Country; Extractor. Foeter, 57 Fifth Park Road, Sheffield.

**PART-TIME**; Dispensing or otherwise; exchanges references. "C," 157 Ebury Street, S.W.

**LOCUM**; qualified; 27; 10 years' experience; abstainer; good references. Lee, Park Villa, Crediton.

**QUALIFIED**; 23; gentlemanly; good experience and best references. 83/29, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; 22; Dispensing; Photography; references. J. D., 15 Bennett Road, Huddingley, Leeds.

**EXPERIENCED Dispenser-Bookkeeper** disengaged, Doctor or institution. 91/39, Office of this Paper.

**ONE or two evenings**, 6 P.M.; qualified experience. "Chemicus," 19 Melrose Avenue, Wimbledon Park.

**LADY Dispenser**; qualified; Locum, permanency experienced. "B.," 24 Eastwood Road, Iford, L.

**PART-TIME**; evenings preferred; Minor student. Ravenshaw, 145 Lancaster Road, Notting Hill, W.

**JUNIOR or Improver**; used to a high-class business; good Counter experience. 88/38, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; Manager, Locum, or Wholesale agent. "H.," 69 Peaberton Gardens, Upper Holloway.

**ASSISTANT**; smart West-end experience; pushing Salesman. "Extractor," 193 Scott Ellis Gardens, N.W.

**JUNIOR Assistant** requires situation; Lanes preferred; outdoors; aged 26. "C. Kemp," 59 Talbot Road, Blackpool.

**QUALIFIED**; 26; tall; good experience and references; disengaged. "E. N.," 55 Wantage Road, Northampton.

**MANAGER**; disengaged early in February; West-end experience. Particulars, "M.T.S.L." (91/25), Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR** (19), tall, seeks situation in good Dispensing business; disengaged February 1. E. Andrews, Hawkstone, Rnyl.

**LADY Dispenser** (disengaged) seeks post; qualified; experienced; references. Apply, Miss Duncan, West Bere, Sturry, Kent.

**JUNIOR Assistant** requires situation; good experience and references; disengaged. Twedale, Westnorpe, Southwell, Notts.

**PART-TIME**; 22; good references; near London College Doctor preferred. Harris, "Lisfreda," Troon, Camborne, Cornwall.

**ASSISTANT or Dispenser**; aged 40; unqualified; good experience; terms moderate. A. Davey, Welby House, Long Sutton, Lanes.

**JUNIOR**; 21; unqualified; 5½ years' experience; disengaged; outdoors. R. M. Davidson, 7 Harper Terrace, Millfield, Sunderland.

**QUALIFIED**; Manager or Assistant; 27; abstainer; good Dispensing experience; disengaged. "H." (80/29), Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMANLY youth** (17), as Junior or Improver; indoors preferred; height 5 ft. 11 in. Lovegrove, 149 Oxford Road, Reading.

**JUNIOR** (22), unqualified, Photography, seeks 3 months' employment; Midlands preferred. E. Cusack, Ashby Lodge, Matlock.

**MANAGEMENT or Partnership**, with view to succession. 21; qualified; Photographics; Optics; Dispensing. 88/15, Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST** (qualified) desires situation as Manager, Assistant, or Dispenser; thoroughly experienced. J. P., Mrs. Watson, Bradford Lane, Bradford.

**ASSISTANT or Manager**; aged 26; married; unqualified, first-class Dispensing and Photography. 11 years' references. Apply, "Veronal," 168 Galton Road, Bearwood, Birmingham.



**ASSISTANT** or Branch; unqualified; 13 years' experience; good Counterman, Stockkeeper, and Window-dresser; steady and reliable. "V," c/o Mr. Harker, 176 Elmhurst Mansions, Clapham.

**QUALIFIED** Manager; disengaged January 1; salary required, 35s. to 40s. per week, and house; married; small family; good experience; character unexceptionable; abstainer. Alfred Coleman, 109 Romilly Road, Cardiff, W.

## WHOLESALE.

**PACKER**.—Young man (24) desires situation as above; experienced. 85/23, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT** (29), Retail experience, desires a position in Wholesale. 96/101, Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED** Traveller desires re-engagement; Drugs or Spécialité. 88/28, Office of this Paper.

**SITUATION** required; good Wholesale experience, also Retail; good references; aged 29. 92/29, Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR** requires berth in Wholesale Patent-medicine Warehouse; good references. A. Fudge, 40 Eastwood Street, Streatham.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, shortly disengaged; good connection; highest references; smart salesman. "Genuine" (95/21), Office of this Paper.

**ADVERTISER** (25) seeks situation in Wholesale house; 7 years' experience in all departments. "S.," 115 Cassland Road, South Hackney, N.E.

**TRAVELLER** or position of trust; 20 years' Wholesale and Retail experience; town and suburbs; cash security. "Major" (97/19), Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN**, with good experience and connection as Drug Traveller in Africa, wishes engagement with a good house. "D." (93/7), Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** gentleman, working London and suburbs, part salary "Proprietaries," seeks commission to work with same; similar terms. "G. W.," 53 Cranmer Road, Forest Gate.

**AN** excellent German Chemist (Inorganic, Organic, Electro-Chemist) seeks a position in England or abroad. Please address, "M. F. 6871," care of Rudolf Mosse, Munich, Bavaria.

**WHOLESALE**; position desired in good London house; 8 years' good experience at Wholesale and Retail Counters; accustomed to control, manufacture of Galenicals, etc. "Folia" (91/14), Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN** (50), well recommended and known among a large number of Medical Men, desires to Represent a good Drug or Sundry house on salary and expenses or expenses and commission. "Square" (93/14), Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER** desires engagement; connection amongst Chemists in London; good knowledge of Drugs and Chemicals; young; pleasing personality; AI references; salary £100, commission, and expenses. 85/16, Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST** seeks position; 6 years' analysis and Manufacture of Organic preparations (Essential Oils, Sugars, Malt Extracts, Agricultural Products, etc.); excellent Analyst and Manipulator; good references. 80/14, Office of this Paper.

**RE-ENGAGEMENT** as Representative; thorough knowledge of Drug and allied trades; well-known in North of England; references, etc.; could undertake management and sales department of Proprietary articles; aged 35. 92/22, Office of this Paper.

**ADVERTISER**, who has thorough knowledge of Drug, Sundry, and allied trades, is prepared to Represent 2 or 3 combined firms who are not already represented in Eastern Counties; splendid salesman. Reply to "L. A.," 346 London Road South, Lowestoft.

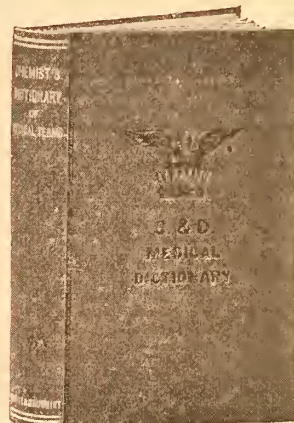
**TRAVELLER**, energetic, experienced, and successful, requires engagement by good Drug or other house; qualified Chemist; excellent record as Salesman and connection; intimate knowledge Drug and allied trades, and first-rate references. "Bergamot" (96/20), Office of this Paper.

**MEDICAL** Representative.—Advertiser (aged 35), thoroughly conversant with all the requirements of the profession, seeks post as above; has been 10 years in present post as Dispenser and Surgery Attendant in high-class practice; highest references from present employers. "T. C.," c/o Raimes & Co., Wholesale Druggists, York.

**GENTLEMAN** (aged 23), well educated, good appearance and address, requires position of trust in Wholesale house; has had thorough experience in Wholesale Drug-trade; present position 5 years; well up in pricing Drugs, Sundries, and Patents; would not object to go abroad, Paris or Continent; salary required, £104. "Rex" (91/15), Office of this Paper.

## A Book to Buy.

THIS reduced facsimile of the "Chemists' Dictionary of Medical Terms and Treatment" serves to show that it differs in form from other books of the C. & D. series. It measures 5½ in. by 3½ in., and contains fully 280 printed pages. There is no medical dictionary so compact which gives so much up-to-date information. It goes straight to the point—which is what chemists most need when they are asked questions by customers. The Dictionary is published at 2s. 6d. net, or free by post for 2s. 8d. from the C. & D. office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C. It may also be obtained from any of the undernoted firms, each of whom holds stock of the book and supplies to account at the published prices:



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A KNOWLEDGE of the meaning of medical terms, and a general acquaintance with the treatment of disease, although not part of the pharmaceutical curriculum, are undoubtedly a valuable asset to the pharmacist. Books which convey information of this description are liable to depreciation as tending to foster unqualified practice, but this cannot be laid to the charge of the work before us. A neat little volume, pocket-size, it contains in its 280 pages a very complete list of medical definitions, together with brief notes on treatment, sufficient to convey to the compounder of medicines an intelligent knowledge of the *rationale* of his work. We have already tested the book on several occasions, and have never found it wanting. Conciseness is the keynote of the book, unnecessary details and technicalities being avoided, as may be seen from the following extract:

**ERYSIPELAS**.—An inflammatory disease marked by bright redness of the skin and fever. *Treatment*: At onset brisk purge (pil. coloc. c. hydrarg.); quinine and iron; fluid nourishment and stimulants. Ung. ichthyol. locally.

**GLAUCOMA**.—A form of blindness due to heightened tension of the eyeball tunics from pressure of the contained fluids. *Treatment*: Eserine or pilocarpine drops instilled into eye. Usually iridectomy, if performed in time, saves the eye.

The notes have been compiled by a medical practitioner who is also an experienced pharmacist, and who has thus been able to keep the requirements of his readers carefully in view. The book fulfils its object in a marked degree, and ought to become very popular among those for whom it is designed.—*The Prescriber*.



## Association Meetings.

### Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association.

ON the invitation of their President (Mr. Chas. B. Southwell) the December meeting was held at his home at Knaresborough, where a large and representative gathering assembled, and were heartily welcomed by the President and Miss Southwell. The pressing business of the Association having been dealt with, an excellent supper was served, after which the guests adjourned to the drawing-room, where some good songs and recitations were given by Messrs. Atkinson, Foster, Handford, Taylor, Lawrence, and Weston. Mr. Hines presided at the piano, and selections on the gramophone were given in the intervals. A very pleasant and enjoyable evening terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the President and Miss Southwell for their cordial hospitality.

### London Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the General Purposes Committee of this Association was held on January 2 at St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., Mr. F. W. Truman in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, the Secretary (Mr. H. A. Riles) reported that a letter had been received from the Dodds Medicine Co. stating that they had considered the Association's letter and had placed their proprietaries on the P.A.T.A.

HON. SECRETARY APPOINTED.—Mr. J. C. Pentney then brought forward some proposals in regard to holding a dinner and appointing an hon. secretary, which, he said, should have appeared on the agenda. In regard to the appointment of an hon. secretary, he said it is necessary to have a trained chemist to superintend the work of the paid secretary. He proposed that Mr. J. Wellesley Douglas be asked to take the position. Mr. Douglas intimated that he was willing to take the position if the clerical work could still be done by the paid secretary. After some further discussion Mr. Douglas was appointed, and in accepting the position said he would do his best to better the status of the Association. Some remarks he made in regard to the necessity of having a chemist as secretary caused Mr. Riles to intimate that he would place his resignation in the hands of the Committee, to accept at their convenience.

Mr. Pond having spoken about the financial position of the Association, said he regards the Committee as too extravagant. Mr. Burton proposed that a better grasp of the finances would be obtained if a monthly financial statement was given on each agenda. It was agreed that this should be done in future.

This concluded the Committee meeting.

The general meeting was held immediately after, and a statement of regret for absence was read from Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., regretting his inability to be present. Mr. Pentney suggested that a telegram be sent to Mr. Idris wishing him "a happy New Year," this being unanimously agreed to.

THE CHEMISTS' UNION.—The receipt of circulars from Mr. J. W. Johnston regarding the proposed Chemists' Union was announced, and at the request of the CHAIRMAN Mr. MOORE gave a history of the movement. This turned out to be a very spirited appeal to those present to help in the formation of a real compact union which would exercise some power when representing chemists. He confessed (as suggested by the Chairman) that the circular sent out was vague, but that was not altogether unintentional. One has only to ask "Are the present organisations sufficient for the drug-trade?" to see the need for a further union of the present forces. He acknowledged the good work which is done by existing societies, but pointed out that a solid union could accomplish much more. An eloquent speech was finished with a request not to indulge in destructive criticism, but consider a scheme which aimed at doing the greatest good for the greatest number. He moved a resolution that a special meeting be called to discuss the matter. Mr. A. GOLTHORPE seconded. Mr. PENTNEY said the Association, as a member of the Federation, would need to consider whether the Union clashed with the Federation. He agreed that union was desirable. Mr. POND added

that if Mr. Moore would only get all chemists to join the L.C.A. his object would be accomplished. The motion was agreed to, and it was left with Mr. Moore and the Standing Committee to fix a date. This depends upon the replies, which are not yet to hand in sufficient number to enable the Provisional Committee to settle the date of meeting. The union is to be national and not confined to London chemists.

NEW MEMBERS.—Five ordinary members and four hon. members were then elected, and the CHAIRMAN called on Mr. G. P. Pond to read his paper on

CHILDREN'S POWDERS.—Mr. POND began by telling his experiences on a jury at an inquest where a chemist narrowly escaped censure by the Coroner for supplying a children's powder. According to Mr. Pond, the powder which the chemist sold was unnecessarily complex, and many of the published formulae are objectionable. Colouring matter, morphine, potassium chlorate, and antimonial powder are, he said, abominations in children's powders. Mr. Pond quoted some formulae in which opium, morphine, chrome yellow, potassium chlorate were given as ingredients, and then referred to his own practice. He keeps five kinds of powders—grey, aperient, teething, correcting, and cooling powders. The aperient powder is a mixture of jalap and jalapin, the teething powder calomel and sugar, and the last two sodium bicarbonate and sugar. Mr. Pond is a great believer in jalap for children; it never gripes, and clears the lower bowel more effectually than any other remedy. It ought to be criminal, he said, to give opium to children. Mr. Pond next referred to cough-mixtures for children, condemning squills and tolu in anything but small doses, and stated that he gives a mixture of sodium bicarbonate and aniseed or dill-water with a little liquorice for coughs.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Truman said the proper way to mix calomel and sugar for infants' powders is to rub down the calomel with lump sugar. If powdered sugar is employed an inferior result is obtained and the product has a disagreeable cathartic effect. Mr. Douglas said he did not think much of Mr. Pond's formulae (which had been handed round), and criticised the dose of calomel ( $\frac{1}{2}$  grain) which Mr. Pond prescribes for a three-months-old child. He added that his own practice is to supply a powder composed of calomel, calcium phosphate, sugar, and ginger, and he did a large trade in these powders. He added that neither he nor his assistant weigh up powders, nor keep them ready put up, but always make up the powder according to the customer's requirements. For diarrhoea Mr. Douglas gives grey powder and rhubarb, for a fever powder potassium chlorate, and for worms san-tonin. Mr. Pond interposed as to the uselessness of ginger for children, and the explosive character of potassium chlorate. Mr. Willson said that he finds calomel and jalap best for children, but always adds a little prepared chalk, which he regards as a valuable addition. Mr. Pentney said children's powders should be simple in character, and the bottle containing the mixture of calomel and sugar should always be labelled "shake the bottle." There is danger, he added, in giving aperients to children with diarrhoea, and if anything is given the chemist should not forget to advise that a doctor be called in if the child does not get better. Mr. Burton referred to the action of calomel which the Chairman and others had referred to as acting capriciously. This was not in his opinion due, as had been suggested, to traces of perchloride, as some years ago he had experimented and could not obtain the slightest traces of perchloride from various mixtures of calomel and sugar. He could not agree with Mr. Douglas's method of guessing the size of powders, and finished by giving some interesting particulars of his bouts with coroners. Chemists, he said, should not pander to coroners so much as they often do, but firmly and politely insist on proper treatment.

This finished the discussion. Mr. Pentney's report on the Federation had not been reached when our representative was obliged to leave so as to ensure the publication of this report in this week's issue.

"WHAT'S the matter, Willie?" said Mrs. Brown to her small son, who was crying. "My kite won't fly," sobbed Willie, "and I made it out of fly-paper, too."



## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

### Monday, January 6.

*Society of Chemical Industry, London Section*, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. "Preparation of Paratoluidine from Mixed Toluidines by Means of Paratoluidine Hydrate," by Mr. R. J. Friswell; "The Determination of Small Quantities of Bismuth," by Mr. H. W. Rowell.

### Tuesday, January 7.

*Bradford Chemists' Association*, Royal Hotel, Darley Street, at 9 P.M. Mr. H. G. Dutton and Detective Croinwell on "Finger-print Photography as Applied to the Detection of Crime."

### Wednesday, January 8.

*Milan International Exhibition, 1906*. Distribution of awards by the Italian Ambassador at the Mansion House, London, E.C., at 2.30 P.M. The Lord Mayor will preside.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

*Manchester Pharmaceutical Association*, Victoria Hotel, at 7.30 P.M. Lantern-lecture by Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler on "The Biological Treatment of Sewage."

*Stockport Chemists' Association*, County Restaurant, at 9 P.M. Annual meeting.

### Thursday, January 9.

*Bath Pharmaceutical Association*, Literary Institution, at 8.15 P.M. Whist-drive.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Musical and social evening, Mr. Sydney Jamieson in the chair.

*West Ham Chemists' Association*, Earldam Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., at 3 P.M. Mr. J. W. Johnston will open a discussion on the desirability of forming a chemists' union.

### Friday, January 10.

*Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association*, Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, at 8.45 P.M. Mr. John Laurie on "Forty Years' Experience in the Retail Drug-trade."

## At the Counter.

Some strange epistles are received in Jamaica. The following is from "the boy who is sick with his hands" (grocer's itch from sugar mite):

Sir I send to ask you if I can take any sowering, or eat peper, also meddle with water I forget to ask you when you was there I hope you won't be vex with me I will be very glad if you do so.

I remain

Yours true patient

Another quaint letter is from a "tailor and dye-er":  
respect Sir be please as to send me 12 ct. in bog wood dye be kind as to have it compound in a styleish maner to use and the garment without fail when finish dyeing yours truly  
let me have some by 6 six train  
a post crip I all so send you two 2 cts for postage dont fail if possible

The latest request at the counter of a Sheffield pharmacist is "A bottle of Old Nick's 'Altd Milk.'"

"penney of ballraek an honey for a babey got the thureh an pleas put down how it tis to be used with thanks"

So write someone to Mr. E. Anstee Turner, 280 Fulham Road, S.W.

**EDUCATING THE DOCTOR.**—The movement to popularise N.F. and U.S.P. preparations among physicians is now being vigorously carried on by local pharmaceutical associations throughout the country. In Brooklyn a physician has been employed as a travelling representative by the local Society. He visits physicians and leaves samples and literature with them. The N.A.R.D. decided upon a prosecution of this movement at the last annual convention in Chicago, and now that its anti-cut-rate policies are practically declared illegal, this really comprises the mainstay of the N.A.R.D. propaganda.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**NOTE.**—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

**MACADAM & TUCKNISS**, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E.

**SHARES FOR SALE** (free of commission, subject).—20 Apollinaris Ordinary, £5 18s. 9d.; 5 Bleasdale, 85s. 3d.; 200 Camwal Ordinary, 4s. 4d.; 150 "A" Idris Preference, 15s.; 100 General Motor (Taximeter) Cab Preferred Ordinary, 21s.; 100 A. J. Knight Ordinary, 20s. 6d. c.d.; 100 Lewis & Burrows Ordinary, 6s.; 100 A. J. White Preference, 11s. 3d. xd.

**WANTED** (subject).—Camwal Preference, 9s. xd.; Claudius Ash Ordinary, 30s.; 100 Dental Manufacturing Co., 99s.; 100 Idris "A" Preference, 12s. 6d.; 100 "A" Ordinary, 10s.; Meggeson Ordinary and Preference; 20 Evans Lescher Preference, £5 5s.; 100 Southall Bros. & Barclay Preference, 21s. 6d. xd.

Share list free. Bankers, London and County.

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to increase your profits in a manner which is befitting your status as a Chemist, add Sight-testing as a side-line. You can become a competent sight-tester by taking my Correspondence Course! Fee for complete course, £2 2s. Od. Write for details.

*E. E. Bamister*

Practising  
Optician,  
BLOXWICH.

**CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).**—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and out-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. **MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER**, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

**CHEMISTS' Complete Fittings for Sale.**—15-ft. drug-fittings, C mirrors, poison-cupboards, shelving; 6-ft. plate-glass dispensing-screen, complete; 10-ft. mahogany plate-glass counter; 5-ft. mahogany bent plate-glass counter-cases, perfumery-case, desks; all in high-class condition; the lot £47 10s.; bargain; cheapest house in the trade for alterations, window-enclosures, dispensing-screens, glass-fronted counters, glass facias, stall-plates; estimates free. **H. MILL'S, Chemists' complete Shopfitter**, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

**SHOP-FITTINGS. SECOND-HAND FIXTURES.**—Chemists requiring additional fittings or opening new premises would find it to their advantage to write us for particulars and photographs; we have a large assortment of second-hand fittings at rock-bottom prices. **WALTER KNOWLES & CO., 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

**BARGAINS in Second-hand Shop-fittings.**—12-ft. range polished B pine drawers, with glass labels, £7 10s.; 100 second-hand rounds, 30 and 40 oz., 60s.; 2 2-gal. swan-neck carboys, 21s. each; silent salesman counter-case, 34 in. high by 24 by 18, 70s.; handsome 6-ft. dispensing-screen, £5 10s.; 10 dozen recess-label shop-rounds, £8 10s.; 4 ft. 6 in. bent-front counter-case, 75s.; set of plate-glass shelves, 4 ft. long, with tapped bars and brackets, 42s.; perfumery case and desk, 42s.; 15 3-lb. blue jars, gold labelled, 26s.; 12 4-lb. blue jars, recess labels, 48s. **R. Tomlinson & Sons, Headquarters for Second-hand Fittings**, Bond Street, Birmingham.

**BARGAINS (second-hand), ready for immediate despatch:** 15 screens, 30 wall-cases, 45 counters, 60 counter-cases, 2,000 drug-drawers, etc.; must be cleared previous to stocktaking. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.**

**SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.**—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, **RUDDUCK & CO., 262 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

**TO be SOLD**, modern Hydraulic Oil-presses, Accumulators, Pump-works, Anglo-American Presses, Filter Presses, very suitable for food fat, cocon butter, and margarine manufacture, all in good condition; further, complete installation for the manufacture of Iron Casks. Address, **Gessner & Co., G.M.B.H., Berlin, S.O. 16.**

## NEWHEY'S HANDBILLS

are money-makers. They bring more grist to the mill, more customers to your shop, more profit to your till; and the price places them within easy reach of everybody. Now is the time to advertise your winter goods, and Newhey's Handbills will help you. Send a postcard for samples.

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## S.M.C. EXAMINATIONS.

Classes in preparation for the May Examinations will commence in Manchester early in January.

Full particulars on application to—

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### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

NO. 4 Carbine camera, Beck lens,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, good condition; cost £3 12s. 6d. 12 months ago. BOWMAN, 36 Church Street, Woolwich.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

LUNG-BELLS; what offers? quite new. 92/10, Office of this Paper.

KYLET'S dyspepsia cure, 15 1s. 1½d., 2 2s. 9d.; want offers. KNIGHT, Lancaster Street, Birmingham.

### SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 69.

SHARES, Leading Manufacturing Drug Co., Ltd., £1; near offers. 96/13, Office of this Paper.

### SHOP FITTINGS.

ONE pair brass beam scales, £1; 3 pairs French pattern scales, 15s. per pair; also small platform scales, to weigh up to 28 lb., £1; all recently adjusted and stamped, and in good condition. JACKSON & Co., Chemists' Valuers, 16 Stratford Avenue, Rochdale.

MAHOGANY fittings complete; block of 84 drawers and lockers, 12 ft. long; about 250 newly labelled shop-rounds; 12-ft. counter; 5½-ft. bent-glass counter-case; 2 perfume cases; 5-ft. dispensing-counter, glass case in front; 5 carboys, 2 show-jars, wall-case, small case, mortars, scales, knives, stool, ladder, &c.; first-class condition; premises let for another trade; bargain, price £35 cash. View at late GODOLPHIN'S, 78 Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SYPHON carriage, for 2 doz.; second-hand; what offers? On view, CAMWAL, Birmingham.

GOOD second-hand dental chair, cheap. Write, "DENTIST," 166 Battersea Park Road, London.

ANIMAL parchment, 13 lb., in squares 4½ in.; 100-110 to lb.; what offers? STURGES, 25 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.

GRAMAPHONE and 20 records, as new, cost £7 13s. 6d., accept £4 5s., carriage paid. NICHOLLS, c/o Carter, Chemist, Penzance.

LUNG-BELLS (2), not been exposed; splendid window attraction; 25s. each, or exchange for 5 by 4 or ½-plate camera. 90/39, Office of this Paper.

A BARGAIN.—5,000 cartons, 6- or 8-oz. size, folding plain straw board; quite new; 6s. 6d. 1,000, or 30s. lot. RICHARDSON, 61 Gillington Road, Bradford, Yorks.

FIFTY pairs of dental forceps, equal to new; will accept 2s. 6d. per pair, or 2s. per pair for the lot. JACKSON & Co., Chemists' Valuers, Stratford Avenue, Rochdale.

3 DOZ. quart methylated spirit bottles; 6 doz. amber square 1½ pint bottles, glass plugs; gross 8-oz. 8-part medicine bottles; 45 soiled patents, containing Rook's, Rackham's, Woodcock's, Ford's, balsam, Locock's, etc.; 40s. the lot; 3 *Chemist and Druggist* Diaries, '06, '07, '08, not used, what offers? WOODS, Harleston, Norfolk.

## WANTED.

NEWTH, Greenish, cheap. RUSSELL Cox, 10 Dollis Road, Finchley, N. DISPENSING scales. State particulars and price, PEARSON, Chemist, Brierley Hill, Staffs.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWER, Book seller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

DENTAL instruments, tools, materials, books, workroom sur etc. NEWBIGGING, Jnr., Duns.

CHEAP second-hand iron mortar and pestle; ½ or 1 gal. WATER WHITE & Co., Chemists, Grimsby.